History and Slides – 2024 Feb no 1

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Toonneel van FLORA.
Grondelijcke Redens-onderfoekinge,
HANDEL DER FLORISTEN.
Pamphlet from the Dutch tulipomania, printed in 1637
Tulip Mania
About 99% of the value from the highest level disappeared
Tulip price index 1636-37
A standardized price index for tulip bulb contracts, created by Earl Thompson. Thompson had no price data between February 9 and May 1, thus the shape of the decline is unknown. The tulip market is known to have collapsed abruptly in February.
Text Wikipedia
Slideshow
Anders Dernback
Tulip Mania
1632 - 1637

Maria von Trapp, photograph from her Declaration of Intention, dated January 21, 1944. (Records of District Courts of the United States, RG 21)
Martina von Trapp
The real von Trapp family

Weimar Republic
is an unofficial historical designation for the German state from 1918 to 1933. The name derives from the city of Weimar, where its constitutional assembly first took place.
Text Wikipedia / slideshow Anders Dernback 2019

- Tulip Mania
- The Tunguska event
- The real von Trapp family
- Weimar Republic
- William Shakespear

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Vertoonende:

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tuſſchen

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Tulip Mania

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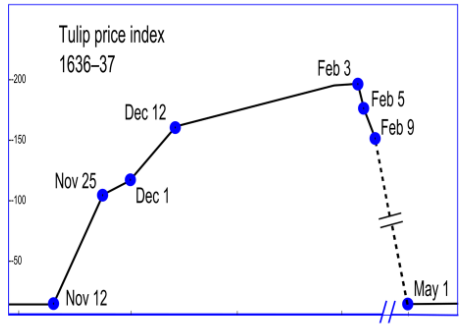

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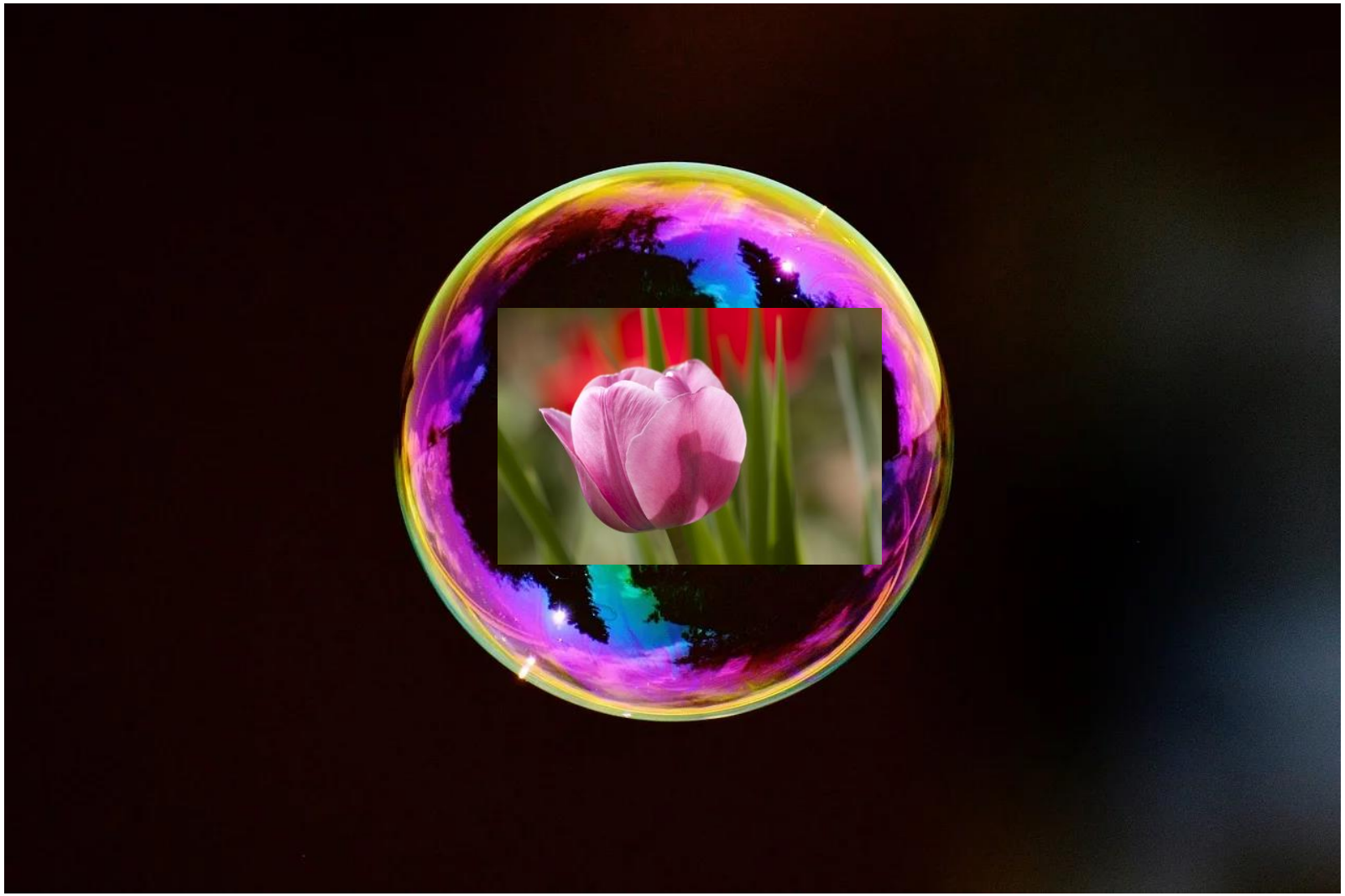
Tulip Mania

1632 - 1637

Tulip Mania



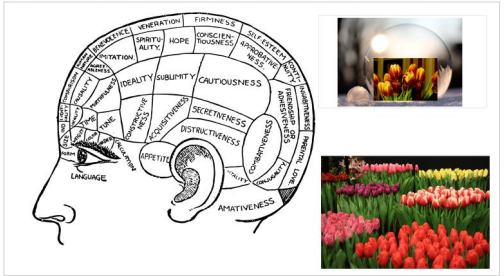
Tulip Mania

Tulip Mania

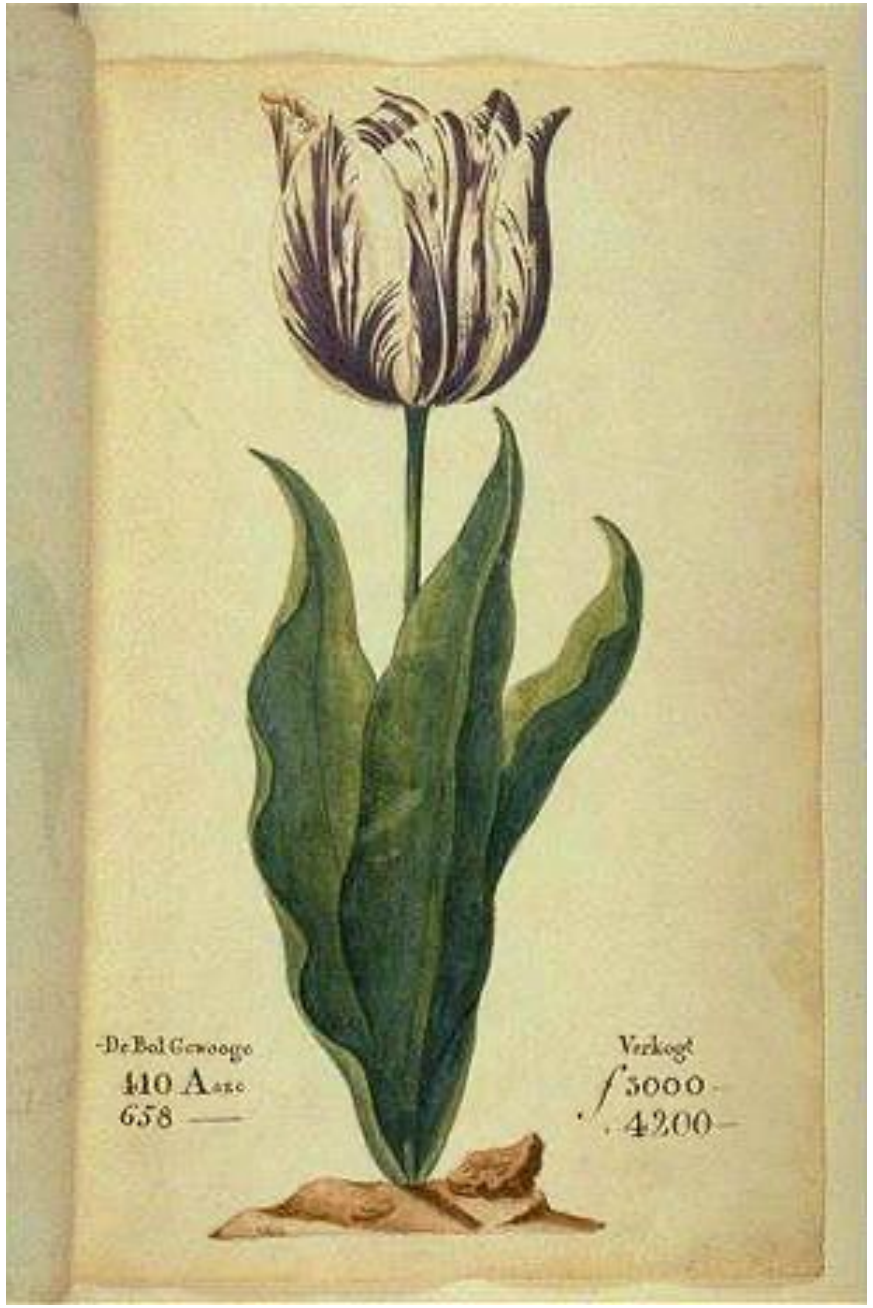
Tulip mania (Dutch: tulpenmanie) was a period in the Dutch Golden Age during which contract prices for some bulbs of the recently introduced and fashionable tulip reached extraordinarily high levels and then dramatically collapsed in February 1637. It is generally considered the first recorded speculative bubble. In many ways, the tulip mania was more of a hitherto unknown socio-economic phenomenon than a significant economic crisis. Historically, it had no critical influence on the prosperity of the Dutch Republic, the world's leading economic and financial power in the 17th century. Also, from about 1600 to 1720 the Dutch had the highest per capita income in the world. The term "tulip mania" is now often used metaphorically to refer to any large economic bubble when asset prices deviate from intrinsic values

Tulip Mania

In Europe, formal futures markets appeared in the Dutch Republic during the 17th century. Among the most notable centered on the tulip market, at the height of tulip mania. At the peak of tulip mania, in February 1637, some single tulip bulbs sold for more than 10 times the annual income of a skilled craftsworker. Research is difficult because of the limited economic data from the 1630s, much of which come from biased and speculative sources. Some modern economists have proposed rational explanations, rather than a speculative mania, for the rise and fall in prices. For example, other flowers, such as the hyacinth, also had high initial prices at the time of their introduction, which immediately fell. The high asset prices may also have been driven by expectations of a parliamentary decree that contracts could be voided for a small cost, thus lowering the risk to buyers.



A tulip, known as "the Viceroy" (viseroij), displayed in the 1637 Dutch catalog Verzameling van een Meenigte Tulipaanen. Its bulb was offered for sale for between 3,000 and 4,200 guilders (florins) depending on weight (gewooge). A skilled craftsworker at the time earned about 300 guilders a year.



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The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp, by Rembrandt van Rijn, 1632 CE.

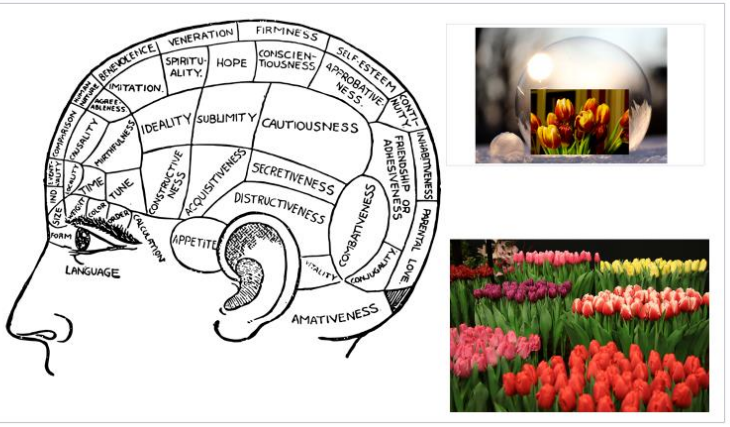
Tulip Mania

Tulips grow from bulbs, and can be propagated through both seeds and buds. Seeds from a tulip will form a flowering bulb after 7–12 years. When a bulb grows into the flower, the original bulb will disappear, but a clone bulb forms in its place, as do several buds. Properly cultivated, these buds will become bulbs of their own. The mosaic virus spreads only through buds, not seeds, and so cultivating the most appealing varieties takes years. Propagation is greatly slowed down by the virus. In the Northern Hemisphere, tulips bloom in April and May for about one week.

The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp, by Rembrandt van Rijn, 1632 CE.

Tulip Mania

The 1637 event was popularized in 1841 by the book Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds, written by British journalist Charles Mackay. At one point 12 acres (5 ha) of land were offered for a Semper Augustus bulb. Mackay claims that many such investors were ruined by the fall in prices, and Dutch commerce suffered a severe shock. Although Mackay's book is a classic, his account is contested. Many modern scholars feel that the mania was not as extraordinary as Mackay described and argue that not enough price data is available to prove that a tulip-bulb bubble actually occurred



Wagon of Fools by Hendrik Gerritsz Pot, 1637. Followed by Haarlem weavers who have abandoned their looms, blown by the wind and flying a flag emblazoned with tulips, Flora, goddess of flowers, her arms laden with tulips, rides to their destruction in the sea along with tipplers, money changers and the two-faced goddess Fortuna.

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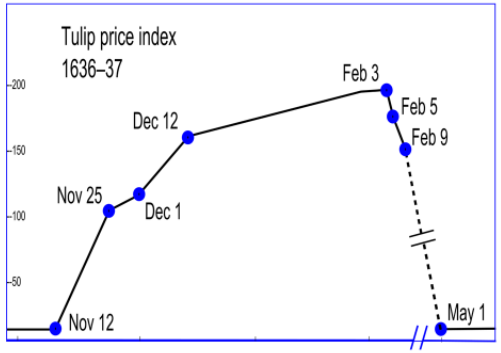
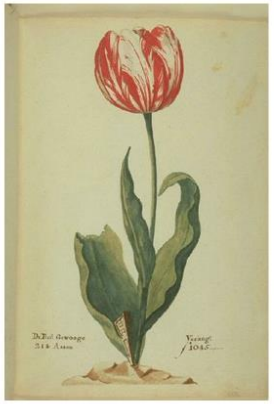


A standardized price index for tulip bulb contracts, created by Earl Thompson. Thompson had no price data between February 9 and May 1, thus the shape of the decline is unknown. The tulip market is known to have collapsed abruptly in February.

Tulip Mania

The introduction of the tulip to Europe is usually attributed to Ogier de Busbecq, the ambassador of Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor, to the Sultan of Turkey, who sent the first tulip bulbs and seeds to Vienna in 1554 from the Ottoman Empire. Tulip bulbs were soon distributed from Vienna to Augsburg, Antwerp and Amsterdam. Its popularity and cultivation in the United Provinces (now the Netherlands) is generally thought to have started in earnest around 1593 after the Southern Netherlandish botanist Carolus Clusius had taken up a post at the University of Leiden and established the hortus academicus. He planted his collection of tulip bulbs and found that they were able to tolerate the harsher conditions of the Low Countries; shortly thereafter, the tulip began to grow in popularity.

The Dam with the weigh house



Admirael van der Eijck from the 1637 catalog of P.Cos., sold for 1045 guilders on February 5, 1637

Anonymous 17th-century watercolor of the Semper Augustus, famous for being the most expensive tulip sold during the tulip mania.

Tulip Mania

The tulip was different from every other flower known to Europe at that time, with a saturated intense petal color that no other plant had. The appearance of the nonpareil tulip as a status symbol at this time coincides with the rise of newly independent Holland's trade fortunes. No longer the Spanish Netherlands, its economic resources could now be channeled into commerce and the country embarked on its Golden Age. Amsterdam merchants were at the center of the lucrative East Indies trade, where one voyage could yield profits of 400%.

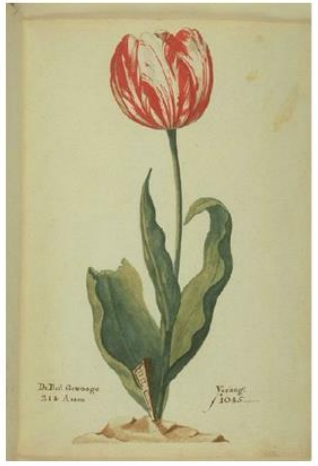
Tulip Mania

As a result, tulips rapidly became a coveted luxury item, and a profusion of varieties followed. They were classified in groups: the single-hued tulips of red, yellow, or white were known as Couleren; the multicolored Rosen (white streaks on a red or pink background); Violetten (white streaks on a purple or lilac background); and the rarest of all, the Bizarden (Bizarres), (yellow or white streaks on a red, brown or purple background). The multicolor effects of intricate lines and flame-like streaks on the petals were vivid and spectacular, making the bulbs that produced these even more exotic-looking plants highly sought-after. It is now known that this effect is due to the bulbs being infected with a type of tulip-specific mosaic virus, known as the "tulip breaking virus", so called because it "breaks" the one petal color into two or more.

Tulip Mania

Growers named their new varieties with exalted titles. Many early forms were prefixed Admirael ("admiral"), often combined with the growers' names: Admirael van der Eijck, for example, was perhaps the most highly regarded of about fifty so named. Generael ("general") was another prefix used for around thirty varieties. Later varieties were given even more extravagant names, derived from Alexander the Great or Scipio, or even "Admiral of Admirals" and "General of Generals". Naming could be haphazard and varieties highly variable in quality. Most of these varieties have now died out.

Photo Jan Brunemann , flickr -2004



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Anonymous 17th-century watercolor of the Semper Augustus, famous for being the most expensive tulip sold during the tulip mania.

Basket of goods allegedly exchanged for a single bulb of the Viceroy

Two lasts of wheat	448ƒ
Four lasts of rye	558ƒ
Four fat oxen	480ƒ
Eight fat swine	240ƒ
Twelve fat sheep	120ƒ
Two hogsheads of wine	70ƒ
Four tuns of beer	32ƒ
Two tuns of butter	192ƒ
1,000 lbs. of cheese	120ƒ
A complete bed	100ƒ
A suit of clothes	80ƒ
A silver drinking cup	60ƒ
Total	2500ƒ

Wagon of Fools by Hendrik Gerritsz Pot, 1637. Followed by Haarlem weavers who have abandoned their looms, blown by the wind and flying a flag emblazoned with tulips, Flora, goddess of flowers, her arms laden with tulips, rides to their destruction in the sea along with tipplers, money changers and the two-faced goddess Fortuna.

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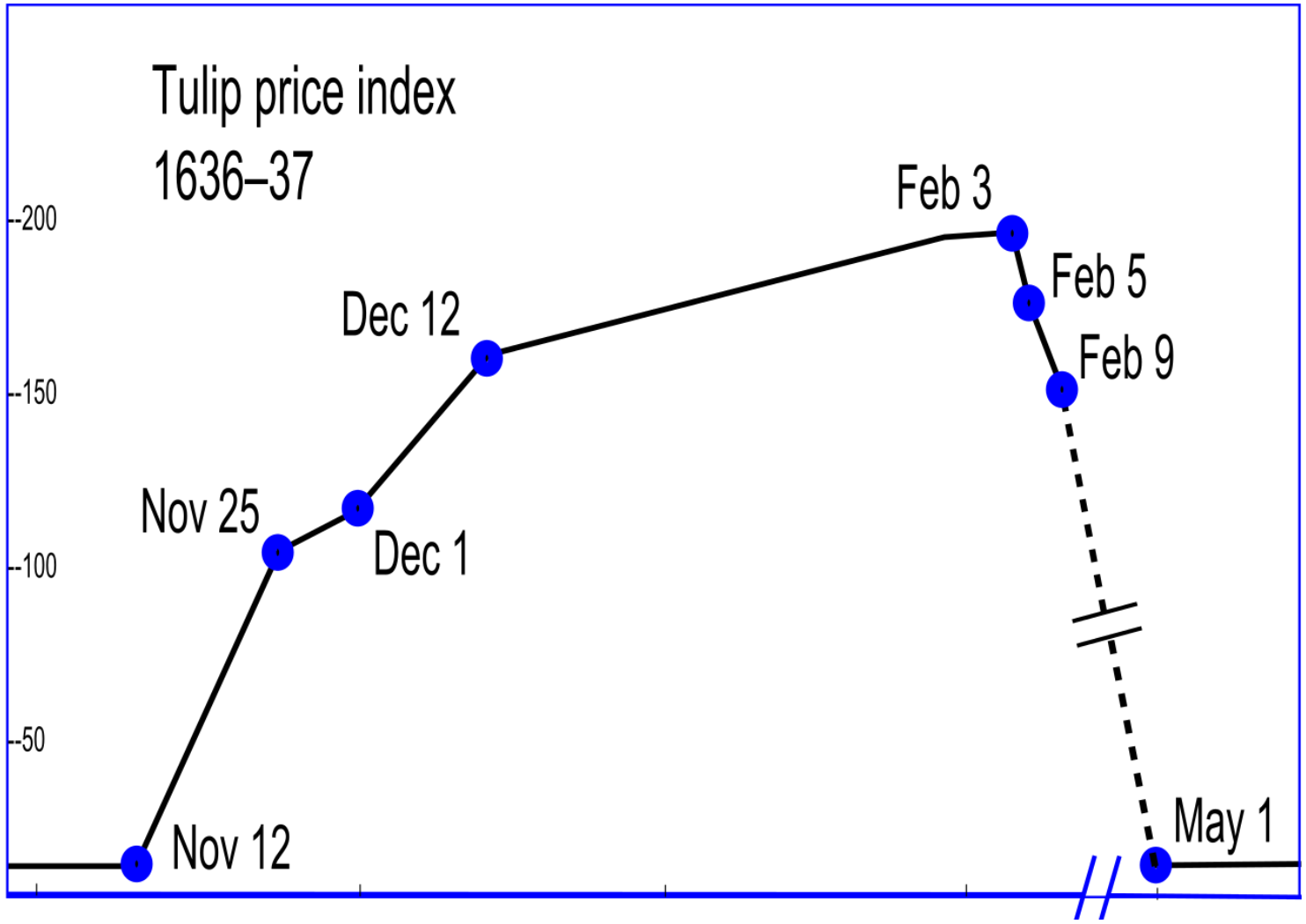

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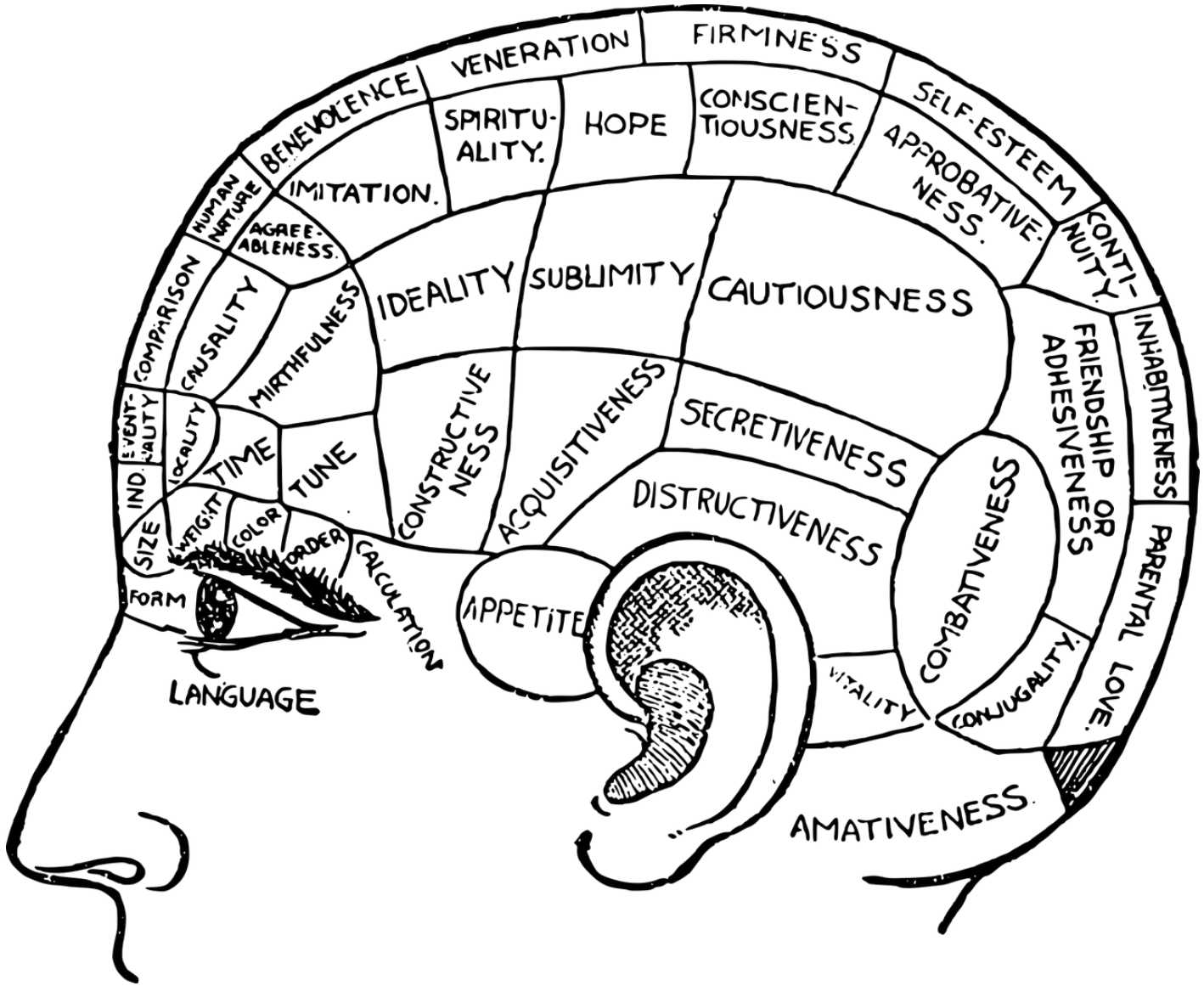
VENERATION
FIRMNESS
BENEVOLENCE
SPIRITU-ALITY.
HOPE
CONSCIEN-TIOUSNESS
SELF-ESTEEM
APPROBATIVE-NESS.
HUMAN NATURE
IMITATION.
AGREE-ABLENESS.
CONTI-NUITY.
INHABITIVENESS
COMPARISON
CAUSALITY
MIRTHFULNESS
IDEALITY
SUBLIMITY
CAUTIOUSNESS
FRIENDSHIP OR ADHESIVENESS
EVENT-UALITY
LOCALITY
TIME
TUNE
CONSTRUCTIVE-NESS
ACQUISITIVENESS
SECRETIVENESS
PARENTAL LOVE
IND.
SIZE
WEIGHT
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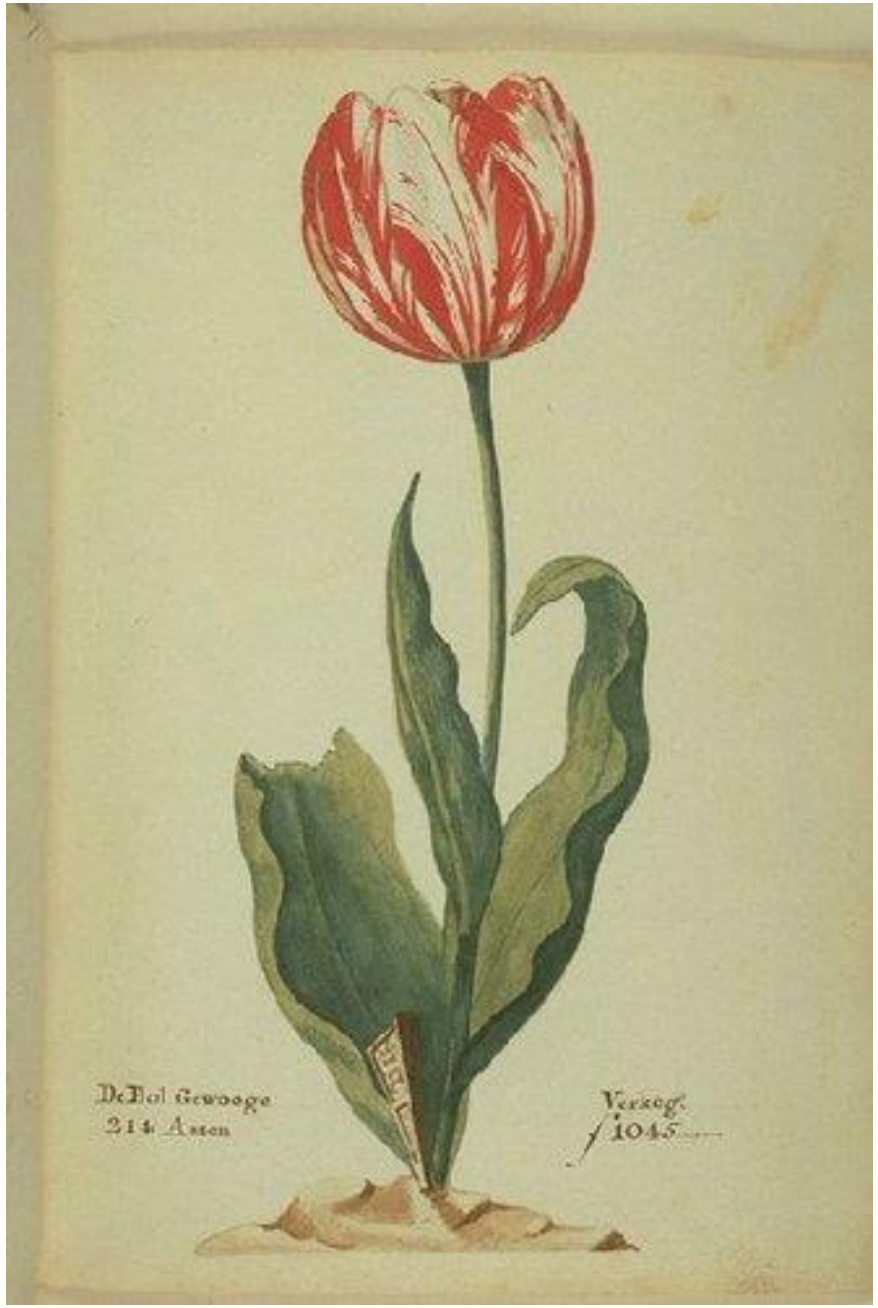
Pamphlet from the Dutch tulipomania, printed in 1637

Tulip Mania



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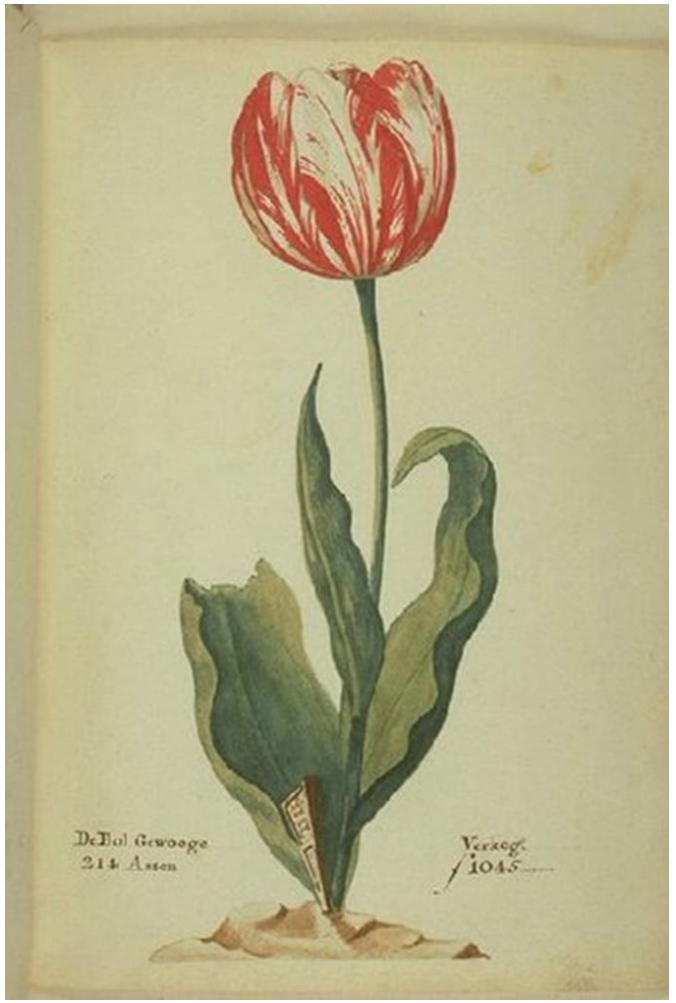
Anonymous 17th-century watercolor of the Semper Augustus, famous for being the most expensive tulip sold during the tulip mania.

Tulip Mania

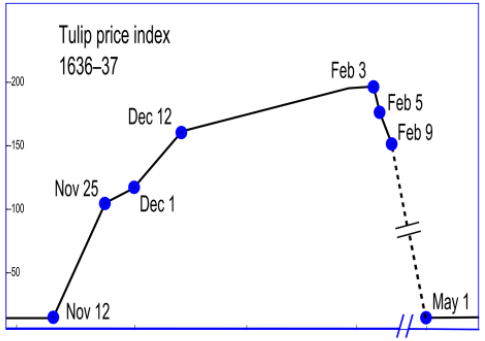
During the plant's dormant phase from June to September, bulbs can be uprooted and moved about, so actual purchases (in the spot market) occurred during these months. During the rest of the year, florists, or tulip traders, signed contracts before a notary to buy tulips at the end of the season (effectively futures contracts). Thus the Dutch, who developed many of the techniques of modern finance, created a market for tulip bulbs, which were durable goods. Short selling was banned by an edict of 1610, which was reiterated or strengthened in 1621 and 1630, and again in 1636. Short sellers were not prosecuted under these edicts, but futures contracts were deemed unenforceable, so traders could repudiate deals if faced with a loss.



Tulip Mania

As the flowers grew in popularity, professional growers paid higher and higher prices for bulbs with the virus, and prices rose steadily. By 1634, in part as a result of demand from the French, speculators began to enter the market. The contract price of rare bulbs continued to rise throughout 1636, but by November, the price of common, "unbroken" bulbs also began to increase, so that soon any tulip bulb could fetch hundreds of guilders. That year the Dutch created a type of formal futures market where contracts to buy bulbs at the end of the season were bought and sold. Traders met in "colleges" at taverns and buyers were required to pay a 2.5% "wine money" fee, up to a maximum of three guilders per trade.

About 99% of the value from the highest level disappeared



A standardized price index for tulip bulb contracts, created by Earl Thompson. Thompson had no price data between February 9 and May 1, thus the shape of the decline is unknown. The tulip market is known to have collapsed abruptly in February.

Tulip Mania

Neither party paid an initial margin, nor a mark-to-market margin, and all contracts were with the individual counter-parties rather than with the Exchange. The Dutch described tulip contract trading as windhandel (literally "wind trade"), because no bulbs were actually changing hands. The entire business was accomplished on the margins of Dutch economic life, not in the Exchange itself.

By 1636, the tulip bulb became the fourth leading export product of the Netherlands, after gin, herrings, and cheese. The price of tulips skyrocketed because of speculation in tulip futures among people who never saw the bulbs. Many men made and lost fortunes overnight.

Tulip Mania

Tulip mania reached its peak during the winter of 1636–37, when some bulbs were reportedly changing hands ten times in a day. No deliveries were ever made to fulfil any of these contracts, because in February 1637, tulip bulb contract prices collapsed abruptly and the trade of tulips ground to a halt. The collapse began in Haarlem, when, for the first time, buyers apparently refused to show up at a routine bulb auction. This may have been because Haarlem was then suffering from an outbreak of bubonic plague. The existence of the plague may have helped to create a culture of fatalistic risk-taking that allowed the speculation to skyrocket in the first place this outbreak might also have helped to burst the bubble

Tulip Mania

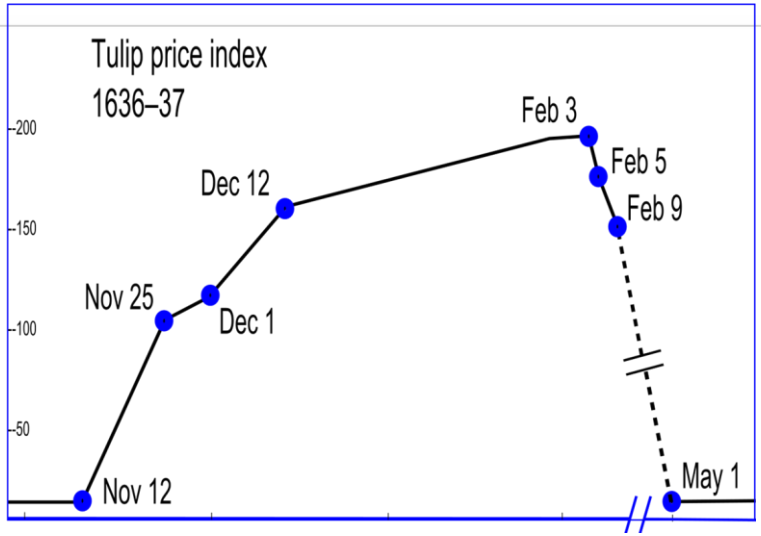
The lack of consistently recorded price data from the 1630s makes the extent of the tulip mania difficult to discern. The bulk of available data comes from anti-speculative pamphlets by "Gaergoedt and Warmondt" (GW) written just after the bubble. Economist Peter Garber collected data on the sales of 161 bulbs of 39 varieties between 1633 and 1637, with 53 being recorded by GW. Ninety-eight sales were recorded for the last date of the bubble, February 5, 1637, at wildly varying prices. The sales were made using several market mechanisms: futures trading at the colleges, spot sales by growers, notarized futures sales by growers, and estate sales. "To a great extent, the available price data are a blend of apples and oranges", according to Garber.

Tulip Mania

The modern discussion of tulip mania began with the book Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds, published in 1841 by the Scottish journalist Charles Mackay; he proposed that crowds of people often behave irrationally, and tulip mania was, along with the South Sea Bubble and the Mississippi Company scheme, one of his primary examples. His account was largely sourced from a 1797 work by Johann Beckmann titled A History of Inventions, Discoveries, and Origins. In fact, Beckmann's account, and thus Mackay's by derivation, was primarily sourced to three anonymous pamphlets published in 1637 with an anti-speculative agenda. Mackay's vivid book was popular among generations of economists and stock market participants. His popular but flawed description of tulip mania as a speculative bubble remains prominent, even though since the 1980s economists have debunked many aspects of his account.

Tulip Mania

According to Mackay, the growing popularity of tulips in the early 17th century caught the attention of the entire nation; "the population, even to its lowest dregs, embarked in the tulip trade. By 1635, a sale of 40 bulbs for 100,000 florins (also known as Dutch guilders) was recorded. By way of comparison, a ton of butter cost around 100 florins, a skilled laborer might earn 150–350 florins a year, and "eight fat swine" cost 240 florins. According to the International Institute of Social History, one florin in 1637 had the purchasing power of €11.51 in 2016.



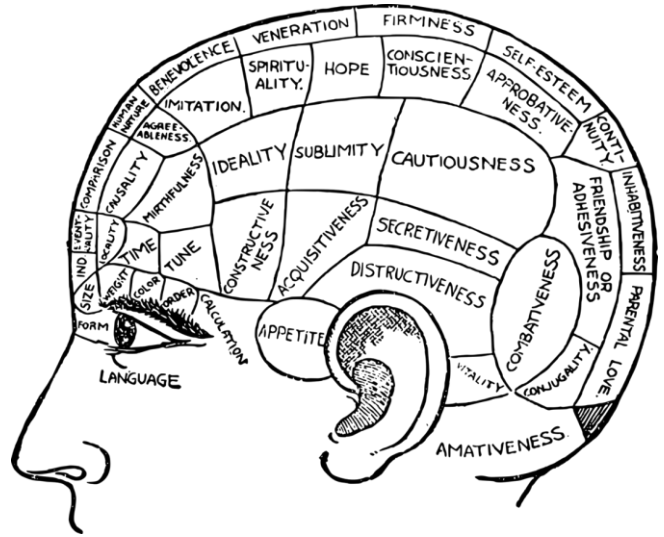
Tulip Mania

By 1636, tulips were traded on the exchanges of numerous Dutch towns and cities. This encouraged trading in tulips by all members of society; Mackay recounted people selling or trading their other possessions in order to speculate in the tulip market, such as an offer of 12 acres (49,000 m2) of land for one of two existing Semper Augustus bulbs, or a single bulb of the Viceroy that, Mackay claimed, was purchased in exchange for a basket of goods (shown in table) worth 2,500 florins.

Tulip Mania

Many individuals grew suddenly rich. A golden bait hung temptingly out before the people, and, one after the other, they rushed to the tulip marts, like flies around a honey-pot. Every one imagined that the passion for tulips would last for ever, and that the wealthy from every part of the world would send to Holland, and pay whatever prices were asked for them. The riches of Europe would be concentrated on the shores of the Zuyder Zee, and poverty banished from the favoured clime of Holland. Nobles, citizens, farmers, mechanics, seamen, footmen, maidservants, even chimney sweeps and old clotheswomen, dabbled in tulips.

The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp, by Rembrandt van Rijn, 1632 CE.



Tulip Mania

The increasing mania generated several amusing, if unlikely, anecdotes that Mackay recounted, such as a sailor who mistook the valuable tulip bulb of a merchant for an onion and grabbed it to eat. According to Mackay, the merchant and his family chased the sailor to find him "eating a breakfast whose cost might have regaled a whole ship's crew for a twelvemonth"; the sailor was jailed for eating the bulb. In fact, tulips are poisonous if prepared incorrectly, taste bad, and are considered to be only marginally edible even during famines

Tooneel van FLORA.

Vertoonende:

Grondelijcke Redens-onderſoekinge,

HANDEL DER FLORISTEN.

Ghedruckt by Joost Broersz. Boeck-druckerinde Gaarde-straet/ inde Druckerye/ Anno 1637.

Pamphlet from the Dutch tulipomania, printed in 1637

A tulip, known as "the Viceroy" (viseroij), displayed in the 1637 Dutch catalog Verzameling van een Meenigte Tulipaanen. Its bulb was offered for sale for between 3,000 and 4,200 guilders (florins) depending on weight (gewooge). A skilled craftsworker at the time earned about 300 guilders a year.

Tulip Mania

People were purchasing bulbs at higher and higher prices, intending to re-sell them for a profit. Such a scheme could not last unless someone was ultimately willing to pay such high prices and take possession of the bulbs. In February 1637, tulip traders could no longer find new buyers willing to pay increasingly inflated prices for their bulbs. As this realization set in, the demand for tulips collapsed, and prices plummeted—the speculative bubble burst. Some were left holding contracts to purchase tulips at prices now ten times greater than those on the open market, while others found themselves in possession of bulbs now worth a fraction of the price they had paid. Mackay claims the Dutch devolved into distressed accusations and recriminations against others in the trade.

Tulip Mania

In Mackay's account, the panicked tulip speculators sought help from the government of the Netherlands, which responded by declaring that anyone who had bought contracts to purchase bulbs in the future could void their contract by payment of a 10 percent fee. Attempts were made to resolve the situation to the satisfaction of all parties, but these were unsuccessful. The mania finally ended, Mackay says, with individuals stuck with the bulbs they held at the end of the crash—no court would enforce payment of a contract, since judges regarded the debts as contracted through gambling, and thus not enforceable by law. According to Mackay, lesser tulip manias also occurred in other parts of Europe, although matters never reached the state they had in the Netherlands. He also claimed that the aftermath of the tulip price deflation led to a widespread economic chill throughout the Netherlands for many years afterwards

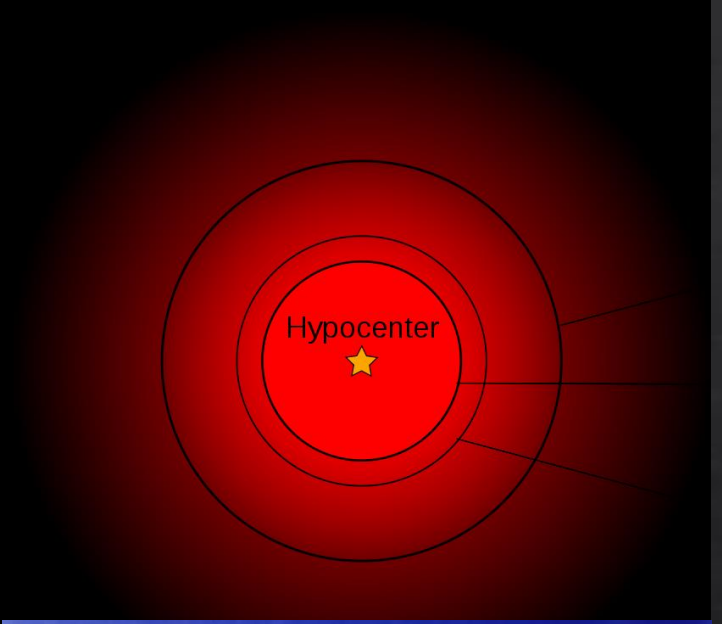
The Tunguska event

Map showing the approximate location of the Tunguska event of 1908.

The Tunguska event was a large explosion that occurred near the Podkamennaya Tunguska River in Yeniseysk Governorate (now Krasnoyarsk Krai), Russia, on the morning of 30 June 1908 (NS). The explosion over the sparsely populated Eastern Siberian Taiga flattened an estimated 80 million trees over an area of 2,150 km2 (830 sq mi) of forest, and eyewitness reports suggest that at least three people may have died in the event.

The explosion is generally attributed to the air burst of a stony meteoroid about 100 metres (328 feet) in size. 178 It is classified as an impact event, even though no impact crater has been found; the object is thought to have disintegrated at an altitude of 5 to 10 kilometres (3 to 6 miles) rather than to have hit the surface of the Earth.

The Tunguska event is the largest impact event on Earth in recorded history, though much larger impacts have occurred in prehistoric times. It has been mentioned numerous times in popular culture, and has also inspired real-world discussion of asteroid impact avoidance.

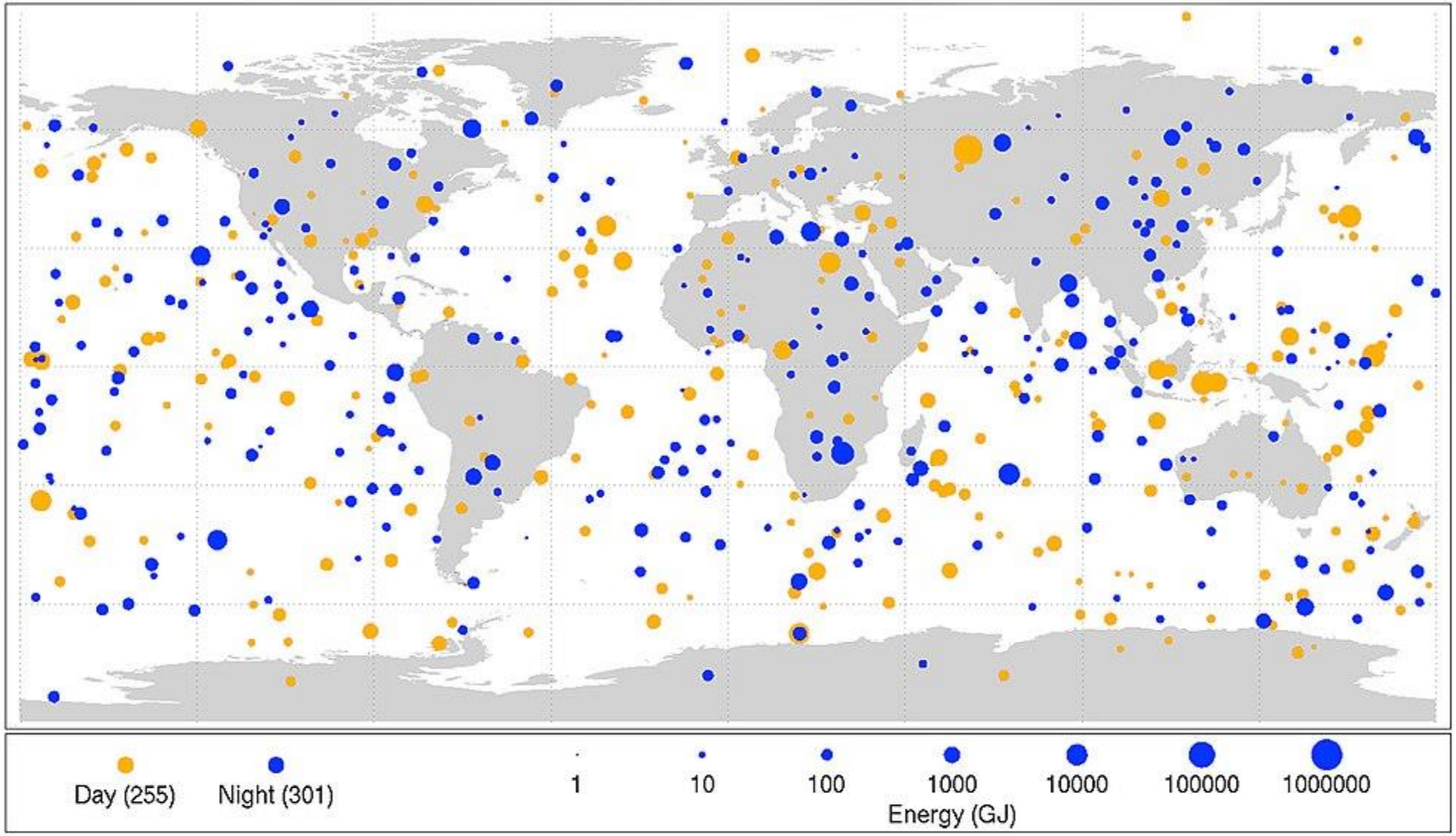


Like a 10 – 15 megatons nuclear explosion

Tunguska air burst ranged from 10–15 megatons of TNT (42–63 petajoules) to 30 megatons of TNT (130 PJ),[38] depending on the exact height of the burst as estimated when the scaling laws from the effects of nuclear weapons are employed.[38][39] More recent calculations that include the effect of the object's momentum find that more of the energy was focused downward than would be the case from a nuclear explosion and estimate that the air burst had an energy range from 3 to 5 megatons of TNT (13 to 21 PJ). The 15-megaton (Mt) estimate represents an energy about 1,000 times greater than that of Hiroshima bomb, and roughly equal to that of the United States' Castle Bravo nuclear test in 1954 (which measured 15.2 Mt) and one-third that of the Soviet Union's Tsar Bomba test in 1961. A 2019 paper suggests the explosive power of the Tunguska event may have been around 20–30 megatons.

Bolide events 1994-2013

(Small asteroids that disintegrated in the Earth's atmosphere)



METEORIC EVENTS

Maria von Trapp, photograph from her Declaration of Intention, dated January 21, 1944. (Records of District Courts of the United States, RG 21)

Martina von Trapp

The real von Trapp family

The real-life von Trapp family. Maria is seated in the middle holding a baby. Library of Congress

Joanna Karoline von Trapp

Martina von Trapp

Agathe Joanna Erwina Gobertina von Trapp

Maria Agatha Franzisca Gobertina von Trapp

Hedwig Maria Adolphine Gobertina von Trapp

Part of the story of the real von Trapp family can be found in the records of the National Archives. When they fled the Nazi regime in Austria, the von Trapps traveled to America. Their entry into the United States and their subsequent applications for citizenship are documented in the holdings of the National Archives and Records Administration.

Fact from Fiction

While The Sound of Music was generally based on the first section of Maria's book The Story of the Trapp Family Singers (published in 1949), there were many alterations and omissions.

Maria came to the von Trapp family in 1926 as a tutor for one of the children, Maria, who was recovering from scarlet fever, not as governess to all the children.

Maria and Georg married in 1927, 11 years before the family left Austria, not right before the Nazi takeover of Austria.

Maria did not marry Georg von Trapp because she was in love with him. As she said in her autobiography Maria, she fell in love with the children at first sight, not their father. When he asked her to marry him, she was not sure if she should abandon her religious calling but was advised by the nuns to do God's will and marry Georg. "I really and truly was not in love. I liked him but didn't love him. However, I loved the children, so in a way I really married the children. . . . [B]y and by I learned to love him more than I have ever loved before or after."

There were 10, not 7 von Trapp children.

The names, ages, and sexes of the children were changed.

The family was musically inclined before Maria arrived, but she did teach them to sing madrigals.

Georg, far from being the detached, cold-blooded patriarch of the family who disapproved of music, as portrayed in the first half of The Sound of Music, was actually a gentle, warmhearted parent who enjoyed musical activities with his family. While this change in his character might have made for a better story in emphasizing Maria's healing effect on the von Trapps, it distressed his family greatly.

The family did not secretly escape over the Alps to freedom in Switzerland, carrying their suitcases and musical instruments. As daughter Maria said in a 2003 interview printed in Opera News, "We did tell people that we were going to America to sing. And we did not climb over mountains with all our heavy suitcases and instruments. We left by train, pretending nothing."
The von Trapps traveled to Italy, not Switzerland. Georg was born in Zadar (now in Croatia), which at that time was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Zadar became part of Italy in 1920, and Georg was thus an Italian citizen, and his wife and children as well. The family had a contract with an American booking agent when they left Austria. They contacted the agent from Italy and requested fare to America.

Instead of the fictional Max Detweiler, pushy music promoter, the von Trapps' priest, the Reverend Franz Wasner, acted as their musical director for over 20 years.

Though she was a caring and loving person, **Maria wasn't always as sweet as the fictional Maria.** She tended to erupt in angry outbursts consisting of yelling, throwing things, and slamming doors. Her feelings would immediately be relieved and good humor restored, while other family members, particularly her husband, found it less easy to recover. In her 2003 interview, the younger Maria confirmed that her stepmother "had a terrible temper. . . . And from one moment to the next, you didn't know what hit her. We were not used to this. But we took it like a thunderstorm that would pass, because the next minute she could be very nice."

The Real von Trapps

Georg von Trapp, born in 1880, became a national hero as a captain in the Austrian navy during World War I. He commanded submarines with valor and received the title of "Ritter" (knight), and later baron, as a reward for his heroic accomplishments. Georg married Agathe Whitehead, the granddaughter of Robert Whitehead, the inventor of the torpedo, in 1912. They had seven children together: Rupert, 1911–1992; Agathe, 1913–[2010]; Maria, 1914–[2014]; Werner, 1915–[2007]; Hedwig, 1917–1972; Johanna, 1919–1994; and Martina, 1921–1952. After World War I, Austria lost all of its seaports, and Georg retired from the navy. His wife died in 1922 of scarlet fever. The family was devastated by her death and unable to bear living in a place where they had been so happy, Georg sold his property in Pola (now Pula, Croatia) and bought an estate in Salzburg.

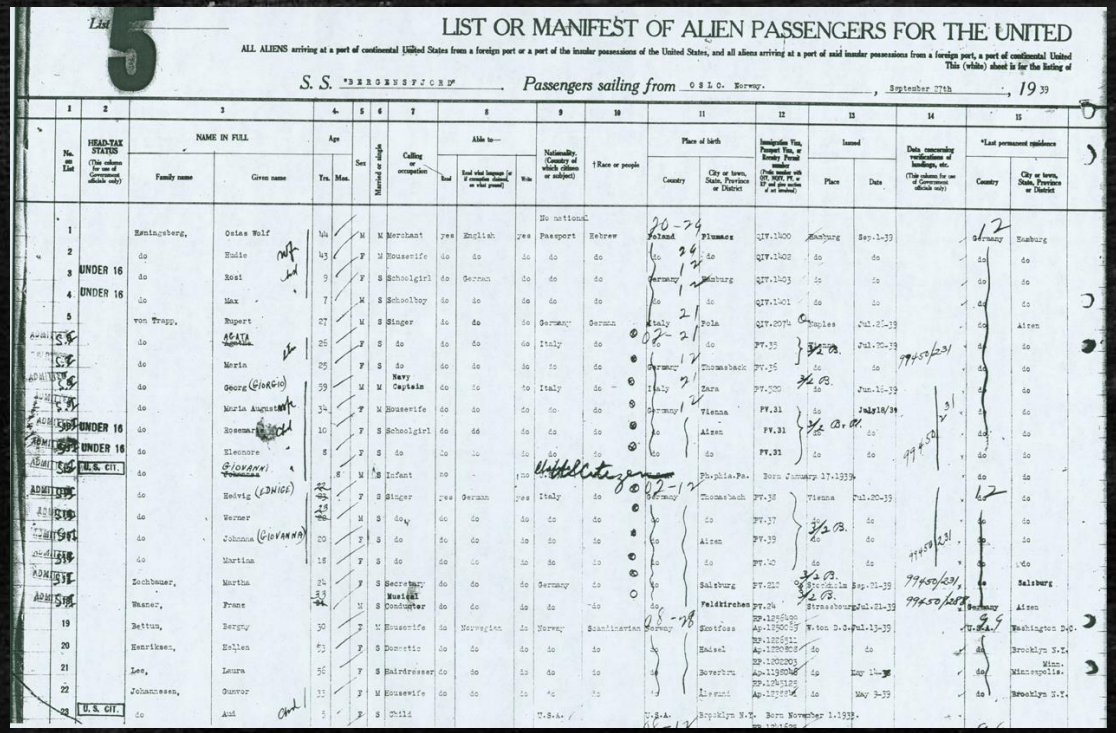
Maria Augusta Kutschera was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1905. She was orphaned as a young child and was raised as an atheist and socialist by an abusive relative. While attending the State Teachers' College of Progressive Education in Vienna, she accidentally attended a Palm Sunday service, believing it to be a concert of Bach music, where a priest was speaking. Years later she recalled in her autobiography Maria, "Now I had heard from my uncle that all of these Bible stories were inventions and old legends, and that there wasn't a word of truth in them. But the way this man talked just swept me off my feet. I was completely overwhelmed." Soon after, Maria graduated from college, and as a result of her religious awakening, she entered the Benedictine Abbey of Nonnberg in Salzburg as a novice. While she struggled with the unaccustomed rules and discipline, she considered that "These . . . two years were really necessary to get my twisted character and my overgrown self-will cut down to size."

However, her health suffered from not getting the exercise and fresh air to which she was accustomed. When Georg von Trapp approached the Reverend Mother of the Abbey seeking a teacher for his sick daughter, Maria was chosen, partly because of her training and skill as a teacher, but also because of concern for her health. She was supposed to remain with the von Trapps for 10 months, at the end of which she would formally enter the convent.

Maria tutored young Maria and developed a caring and loving relationship with all the children. She enjoyed singing with them and getting them involved in outdoor activities. During this time, Georg fell in love with Maria and asked her to stay with him and become a second mother to his children. Of his proposal, Maria said, "God must have made him word it that way because if he had only asked me to marry him I might not have said yes." Maria Kutschera and Georg von Trapp married in 1927. They had three children together: Rosmarie, 1929– ; Eleonore, 1931– ; and Johannes, 1939–.

The family lost most of its wealth through the worldwide depression when their bank failed in the early 1930s. Maria tightened belts all around by dismissing most of the servants and taking in boarders. It was around this time that they began considering making the family hobby of singing into a profession. Georg was reluctant for the family to perform in public, "but accepted it as God's will that they sing for others," daughter Eleonore said in a 1978 Washington Post interview. "It almost hurt him to have his family onstage, not from a snobbish view, but more from a protective one." As depicted in The Sound of Music, the family won first place in the Salzburg Music Festival in 1936 and became successful, singing Renaissance and Baroque music, madrigals, and folk songs all across Europe.

When the Nazis annexed Austria in 1938, the von Trapps realized that they were on thin ice with a regime they abhorred. Georg not only refused to fly the Nazi flag on their house, but he also declined a naval command and a request to sing at Hitler's birthday party. They were also becoming aware of the Nazis' anti-religious propaganda and policies, the pervasive fear that those around them could be acting as spies for the Nazis, and the brainwashing of children against their parents. They weighed staying in Austria and taking advantage of the enticements the Nazis were offering—greater fame as a singing group, a medical doctor's position for Rupert, and a renewed naval career for Georg—against leaving behind everything they knew—their friends, family, estate, and all their possessions. They decided that they could not compromise their principles and left.

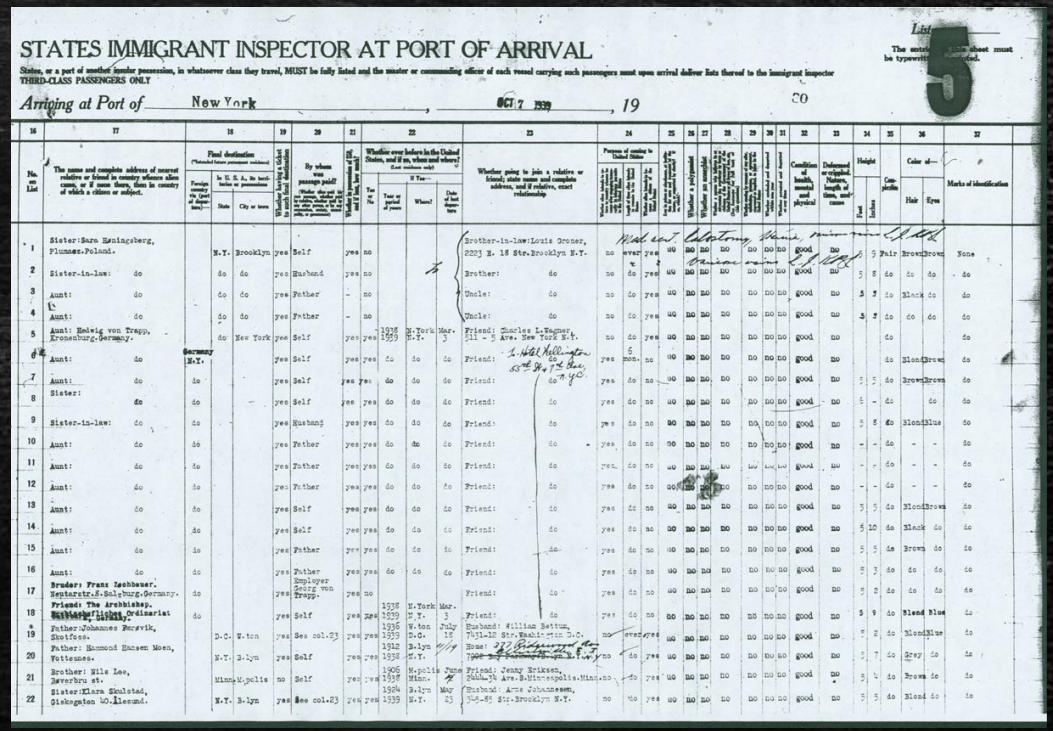


LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

ALL ALIENS arriving at a port of continental United States from a foreign port or a port of the insular possessions of the United States, and all aliens arriving at a port of said insular possessions from a foreign port, a part of continental United States or from a port of another insular possession, in whatsoever class they travel, MUST be fully listed and the master or commanding officer of each vessel carrying such passengers must upon arrival deliver lists thereof to the immigrant inspector. This (white) sheet is for the listing of THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY

S. S. "BERGENSFJORD" Passengers sailing from OSLO, Norway, September 27th, 1939

No. on List	HEAD-TAX STATUS (This column for use of Government officials only)	NAME IN FULL: Family name	NAME IN FULL: Given name	Age: Yrs.	Age: Mos.	Sex	Married or single	Calling or occupation	Able to read: Read what language (or if cannot read, so state)	Able to write	Nationality, Country of which citizen or subject)	†Race or people	Place of birth: Country	Place of birth: City or town, State, Province or District	Immigration Visa, Passport Visa, or Reentry Permit number (Write number with QIV, NQIV, PV, or RP and give serial number of act issued)	Issued: Place	Issued: Date	Date concerning verifications of landings, etc. (This column for use of Government officials only)	*Last permanent residence: Country	*Last permanent residence: City or town, State, Province or District
1		Hemingsberg,	Oskar Wolf	44		M	M	Merchant	yes	English	yes	No national Passport	Hebrew	20-74 Poland	Plumacz	QIV.1400	Hamburg	Sep.1-39		Germany	Hamburg
2		do	Hudie	43		F	M	Housewife	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		do	do
3	UNDER 16	do	Rosi	9		F	S	Schoolgirl	do	German	do	do	do	Germany	Hamburg	QIV.1403	do	do		do	do
4	UNDER 16	do	Max	7		M	S	Schoolboy	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	QIV.1401	do	do		do	do
5		von Trapp,	Rupert	27		M	S	Singer	do	do	do	Germany	German	Italy 2	Pola	QIV.2074	Naples	Jul.22-39		do	Aiten
		do	AGATA	26		F	S	do	do	do	do	Italy	do	do	do	PV.35	do	Jul.20-39		do	do
		do	Maria	25		F	S	do	do	do	do	do	do	Germany 1	Thomasbach	PV.36	do	do		do	do
		do	Georg (GIORGIO)	39		M	M	Navy Captain	do	do	do	Italy	do	Italy 3	Zara	PV.320	do	Jun.15-39		do	do
		do	Maria Augusta	34		F	M	Housewife	do	do	do	do	do	Germany 1	Vienna	PV.31	do	July18/39		do	do
	UNDER 16	do	Rosemarie	10		F	S	Schoolgirl	do	do	do	do	do	do	Aiten	PV.31	do	do		do	do
	UNDER 16	do	Eleonore	8		F	S	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	PV.31	do	do		do	do
	U.S. CIT.	do	GIOVANNI (JOHN)	6		M	S	Infant	no		no	Untitled Citizen		02-1	Philadelphia, Pa.	Born January 17,1939					
		do	Hedvig (EDWIGE)	22		F	S	Singer	yes	German	yes	Italy	do	Germany	Thomasbach	PV.38	Vienna	Jul.20-39		do	do
		do	Werner	19		M	S	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	PV.37	do	do		do	do
		do	Johanna (GIOVANNA)	20		F	S	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Aiten	PV.39	do	do		do	do
		do	Martina	18		F	S	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	PV.40	do	do		do	do
		Zechbauer,	Martha	24		F	S	Secretary Musical Conductor	do	do	do	Germany	do	do	Salzburg	PV.210	Stockholm	Sep.21-39		Salzburg	
		Wasner,	Franz	24		M	S		do	do	do	do	do	do	Feldkirchen	PV.24	Strassbourg	Jul.21-39		Germany	Aiten
		Bettum,	Bergny	30		F	M	Housewife	do	Norwegian	do	Norway	Scandinavian	Norway	Scotfoss	RP-1254596 Ap-1250015 RP-1220521	W.ton D.C.	Jul.13-39		U.S.A.	Washington D.C.
		Henriksen,	Hellen	53		F	S	Domestic	do	do	do	do	do	do	Hadsel	Ap-1220801 RP-1220203	do	do		do	Brooklyn N.Y.
		Lee,	Laura	56		F	S	Hairdresser	do	do	do	do	do	do	Boverbru	Ap-1198048 RP-1241125	do	May 1-39		do	Minn. Minneapolis.
		Johannesen,	Gunvor	33		F	M	Housewife	do	do	do	do	do	do	Lievunt	Ap-1215864	do	May 3-39		do	Brooklyn N.Y.
	U.S. CIT.	do	Ant	5		F	S	Child				U.S.A.		U.S.A.	Brooklyn N.Y.	Born November 1.1933.					



STATES IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR AT PORT OF ARRIVAL

Arriving at Port of New York, OCT 7 1939, 19

No. on List	The name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came, or if none there, then in country of which a citizen or subject.	Final destination: Foreign country (Write "same" if same as last column)	Final destination: U. S. A. (Do not fill in unless in possession): State	Final destination: City or town	Whether having a Ticket through to Final Destination	By whom was passage paid?	Whether in possession of $50	Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where? Yes or No	If Yes—: Time or period of stay	If Yes—: Where?	If Yes—: Date of last departure	Whether going to join a relative or friend; state name and complete address, and if relative, exact relationship	Persons of similar to United States: Male	Persons of similar to United States: Female	Whether a polygamist	Whether an anarchist	Condition of health, mental and physical	Deformed or crippled: Nature, length of time, and cause	Height: Feet	Height: Inches	Complexion	Color of—: Hair	Color of—: Eyes	Marks of identification
1	Sister:Sara Hemingsberg, Plumaez,Poland.		N.Y.	Brooklyn	yes	Self	yes	no				Brother-in-law:Louis Groner, 2223 E. 18 Str.Brooklyn N.Y.			no	no	good	no	5	9	Fair	Brown	Brown	None
2	Sister-in-law: do		do	do	yes	Husband	yes	no				Brother: do			no	no	good	no	5	8	do	do	do	do
3	Aunt: do		do	do	yes	Father	-	no				Uncle: do			no	no	good	no	5	5	do	Black	do	do
4	Aunt: do		do	do	yes	Father	-	no				Uncle: do			no	no	good	no	5	5	do	do	do	do
5	Aunt: Hedwig von Trapp, Kronenburg,Germany.		do	New York	yes	Self	yes	yes	1938 1939	N.York N.Y.	Mar. 3	Friend: Charles L.Wagner, 511 - 5 Ave. New York N.Y.			no	no	good	no			do	do	do	do
6	Aunt: do	Germany	N.Y.		yes	Self	yes	yes	6 mon.	do	do	Friend: L.Hall Millington, 65th St. & 7th Ave, N.Y.C.			no	no	good	no	5	5	do	Blond	Brown	do
7	Aunt: do	do			yes	Self	yes	yes	do	do	do	Friend: do			yes	do	no	no	good	no	5	5	do	Brown	Brown	do
8	Sister: do	do			yes	Self	yes	yes	do	do	do	Friend: do			yes	do	no	no	good	no	5	-	do		do	do
9	Sister-in-law: do	do			yes	Husband	yes	yes	do	do	do	Friend: do			yes	do	no	no	good	no	5	5	do	Blond	Blue	do
10	Aunt: do	do			yes	Father	yes	yes	do	do	do	Friend: do			yes	do	no	no	good	no	-	-	do	-	-	do
11	Aunt: do	do			yes	Father	yes	yes	do	do	do	Friend: do			yes	do	no	no	good	no	-	-	do	-	-	do
12	Aunt: do	do			yes	Father	yes	yes	do	do	do	Friend: do			yes	do	no	no	good	no	-	-	do	-	-	do
13	Aunt: do	do			yes	Self	yes	yes	do	do	do	Friend: do			yes	do	no	no	good	no	5	5	do	Blond	Brown	do
14	Aunt: do	do			yes	Self	yes	yes	do	do	do	Friend: do			yes	do	no	no	good	no	5	10	do	Black	do	do
15	Aunt: do	do			yes	Father	yes	yes	do	do	do	Friend: do			yes	do	no	no	good	no	5	5	do	Brown	do	do
16	Aunt: do	do			yes	Father	yes	yes	do	do	do	Friend: do			yes	do	no	no	good	no	5	3	do	do	do	do
17	Bruder: Franz Zechbauer, Neutarstr.5.Salzburg.Germany.	do			yes	Employer Georg von Trapp.	yes	no				Friend: do			yes	do	no	no	good	no	5	2	do	do	do	do
18	Friend: The Archbishop, Erzbischoflicher Ordinariat Salzburg, Austria	do			yes	Self	yes	yes	1938 1939	N.York N.Y.	Mar. 3	Friend: do			yes	do	no	no	good	no	5	9	do	Blond	Blue	do
19	Father:Johannes Ewsvik, Skotfoss.		D.C.	W.ton	yes	Sea col.23	yes	yes	1936 1939	W.ton D.C.	July 15	Husband: William Bettum, 1711-20 Str.Washington D.C.			no	every yes	no	no	good	no	5	2	do	Blond	Blue	do
20	Father: Hammond Hansen Moen, Tottesmes.		N.Y.	B.Lyn	yes	Self	yes	yes	1932 1938	B.Lyn N.Y.		Home: 227 Bridgewater St. Brooklyn N.Y. 1906 Returning to U.S.A.	yes	do	yes	do	no	no	good	no	5	7	do	Grey	do	do
21	Brother: Nils Lee, Beverbru st.		Minn.	W.polis	no	Self	yes	yes	1906 1938	W.polis Minn.	June 27	Friend: Jenny Eriksen, 2644a 34 Ave.S.Minneapolis.Minn.	no	do	yes	no	no	no	good	no	5	5	do	Brown	do	do
22	Sister:Klara Sivlstad, Siskogsten No.Ilesund.		N.Y.	B.Lyn	yes	See col.23	yes	yes	1924 1939	B.Lyn N.Y.	May 23	Husband: Arne Johannesen, 345-85 Str.Brooklyn N.Y.	no	no	yes	no	no	no	good	no	5	5	do	Blond	do	do

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

No. 3 242161

CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the immigration records show that the alien named below arrived at the port, on the date, and in the manner shown, and was lawfully admitted to the United States of America for permanent residence.

Name:	Maria Augusta Von Trapp
Port of entry:	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Date:	Dec. 30, 1942
Manner of arrival:	C. N. R. R.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that this certificate of arrival is issued under authority of, and in conformity with the provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940 (Pub., No. 853, 76th Cong.), solely for the use of the alien herein named and only for naturalization purposes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this certificate of arrival is issued JUN 18 1943

RECEIVED DEC 9 1942 Immigration and Naturalization Service

RECEIVED DEC 18 1943 U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Detroit, Mich.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR ADJUDICATIONS

By

Form N-225
Edition February, 1943

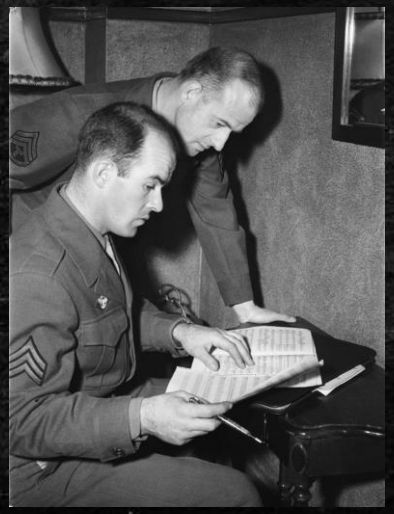
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—19161-2

In the early 1940s the family settled in Stowe, Vermont, where they bought a farm. They ran a music camp on the property when they were not on tour. In 1944, Maria and her stepdaughters Johanna, Martina, Maria, Hedwig, and Agathe applied for U.S. citizenship by filing declarations of intention at the U.S. District Court in Burlington, Vermont. Georg apparently never filed to become a citizen; Rupert and Werner were naturalized while serving in the U.S. armed forces during World War II; Rosmarie and Eleonore derived citizenship from their mother; and Johannes was born in the United States and was a citizen in his own right.

Georg died in 1947 and was buried in the family cemetery on the property. Those who had applied for citizenship achieved it in 1948. The Trapp Family Lodge (which is still operating today) opened to guests in 1950. While fame and success continued for the Trapp Family Singers, they decided to stop touring in 1955. The group consisted mostly of non-family members because many of the von Trapps wanted to pursue other endeavors, and only Maria's iron will had kept the group together for so long. In 1956, Maria, Johannes, Rosmarie, and daughter Maria went to New Guinea to do missionary work. Later, Maria ran the Trapp Family Lodge for many years. Of the children, Rupert was a medical doctor; Agathe was kindergarten teacher in Maryland; Maria was a missionary in New Guinea for 30 years; Werner was a farmer; Hedwig taught music; Johanna married and eventually returned to live in Austria; Martina married and died in childbirth; Rosmarie and Eleonore both settled in Vermont; and Johannes managed the Trapp Family Lodge. Maria died in 1987 and was buried alongside Georg and Martina.

The von Trapps never saw much of the huge profits The Sound of Music made.

Maria sold the film rights to German producers and inadvertently signed away her rights in the process. The resulting films, Die Trapp-Familie (1956), and a sequel, Die Trapp-Familie in Amerika (1958), were quite successful. The American rights were bought from the German producers. The family had very little input in either the play or the movie The Sound of Music. As a courtesy, the producers of the play listened to some of Maria's suggestions, but no substantive contributions were accepted.



How did the von Trapps feel about The Sound of Music? While Maria was grateful that there wasn't any extreme revision of the story she wrote in The Story of the Trapp Family Singers, and that she herself was represented fairly accurately (although Mary Martin and Julie Andrews "were too gentle-like girls out of Bryn Mawr," she told the Washington Post in 1978), she wasn't pleased with the portrayal of her husband. The children's reactions were variations on a theme: irritation about being represented as people who only sang lightweight music, the simplification of the story, and the alterations to Georg von Trapp's personality. As Johannes von Trapp said in a 1998 New York Times interview, "it's not what my family was about. . . . [We were] about good taste, culture, all these wonderful upper-class standards that people make fun of in movies like 'Titanic.' We're about environmental sensitivity, artistic sensitivity. 'Sound of Music' simplifies everything. I think perhaps reality is at the same time less glamorous but more interesting than the myth."

Mary Martin as Maria von Trapp in a publicity photo for 'The Sound of Music,' the musical that debuted on Broadway on this day in 1959. Wikimedia Commons

TRIPLICATE
(To be given to declarant when originally issued; to be made a part of the petition for naturalization when petition is filed; and to be retained as a part of the petition in the records of the court)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

No. 9887

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

United States of America
District of Vermont } ss:

In the U. S. District Court
of the United States at Burlington, Vermont

MARIA AUGUSTA VonTRAPP

(1) My full, true, and correct name is (Full true name, without abbreviation and any other name which must appear)

(2) My present place of residence is Stowe, Lamoille, Vermont
(Number and street) (City or town) (County) (State)

(3) My occupation is Singer (4) I am 39 years old. (5) I was born on January 26, 1905
(Month) (Day) (Year)

in Vienna, Austria (6) My personal description is as follows: Sex female
(City or town) (State, district, province, or state) (Country)

color white complexion fair, color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, height 5 feet 7 inches, weight 160 pounds,

visible distinctive marks none, race white, present nationality Austrian

(7) I am married; the name of my wife/husband is George; we were married on 11/26/1927
(Month) (Day) (Year)

at Salzburg, Austria (City or country) (State or country), he or she was born at Zara, Dalmatia, Austria (City or town) (State or province) (Country)

on April, 1880 (Month) (Day) (Year); and entered the United States at Niagara Falls, New York (City or town) (State)

on December 30, 1942 (Month) (Day) (Year) for permanent residence in the United States, and now resides at Stowe, Lamoille, Vermont (City or town) (County and State)

(8) I have 3 children; and the name, sex, date and place of birth, and present place of residence of each of said children who is living, are as follows:

Rosemarie, Female, Feb. 8, 1928; Eleonora, Female, May 14, 1931, said two born at Salzburg, Austria, Johannes, male, Jan. 17, 1939 at Philadelphia, Pa; all three now reside at Stowe, Vermont

(9) My last place of foreign residence was Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria (City or town) (Country, district, province, or state) (Country) (10) I emigrated to the United States from Salzburg, Austria (City or country) (Country)

at Niagara Falls, N. Y. (State) (11) My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was under the name of Maria Augsta VonTrapp

on December 30, 1942 (Month) (Day) (Year) on the C. N. R. R. (Name of vessel or other means of conveyance)

(12) Since my lawful entry for permanent residence I have not been absent from the United States, for a period or periods of 6 months or longer, as follows:

DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES			RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES		
Port	Date (Month, day, year)	Vessel or Other Means of Conveyance	Port	Date (Month, day, year)	Vessel or Other Means of Conveyance

(13) I have not heretofore made declaration of intention: Number XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX (Month) (Day) (Year) XXX (City or town)
(County) (State) In XXXX (Name of court)

(14) It is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States and to reside permanently therein. (15) I will, before being admitted to citizenship, renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which at the time of admission to citizenship I may be a subject or citizen. (16) I am not an anarchist; nor a believer in the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property, or sabotage; nor a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government; nor a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government. (17) I certify that the photograph affixed to the duplicate and triplicate hereof is a likeness of me and was signed by me.

I do swear (affirm) that the statements I have made and the intentions I have expressed in this declaration of intention subscribed by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief: SO HELP ME GOD.

Maria Augusta von Trapp
(Original and true signature of declarant without abbreviation, also other names if used)

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me in the form of oath shown above in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at Burlington, Vermont

this 21st day of January, anno Domini 19 44 I hereby certify that Certification No. 3 242161 from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, showing the lawful entry for permanent residence of the declarant above named on the date stated in this declaration of intention, has been received by me, and that the photograph affixed to the duplicate and triplicate hereof is a likeness of the declarant.

[SEAL]

AUSTIN H. KERIN,
Clerk of the U. S. District Court.
By [signature] Deputy Clerk.

Form N-315
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(Edition of 11-1-41)

16—19119-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Maria von Trapp s Declaration of Intention to become a U.S. citizen. (Records of District Courts of the United States, RG 21)

Maria von Trapp skrev boken The Story of the Trapp Family Singers redan 1949 (Utgiven på svenska med titeln Den sjungande familjen Trapp). Strax därefter erbjöd Hollywood henne att köpa titeln men göra om historien, men Maria von Trapp vägrade. 1956 fick hon ånyo ett erbjudande denna gång av Wolfgang Reinhardt, son till den berömde filmregissören Max Reinhardt. Han var intresserad av hela historien och erbjöd henne 10 000 dollar. Hon accepterade, men fick dock endast 9 000 dollar efter diverse diskussioner om rättighet till royalties, etc. Det gjordes två filmer i Tyskland om familjen, Flykten västerut (Die Trapp Familie, 1956) och Die Trapp Familie in Amerika (1958). Bägge filmerna blev stora kassasuccéer.

När Maria von Trapp fick brev om att man planerade att göra familjens historia till en musikal på Broadway arbetade hon som missionär på Nya Guinea, där hon tillbringade sammanlagt trettio år. Musiken skrevs av den välbekanta duon Richard Rodgers (musik) och Oscar Hammerstein (text), och resultatet blev den välkända Sound of Music. Musikalen hade 1 443 föreställningar och vann sex Tonyutmärkelser. År 1965 hade en musikalfilm premiär, med Julie Andrews i rollen som Maria von Trapp och Christopher Plummer som Kapten von Trapp, som blev tidernas största musikalfilmsuccé och visas än på biograferna.

Den verkliga familjen von Trapp

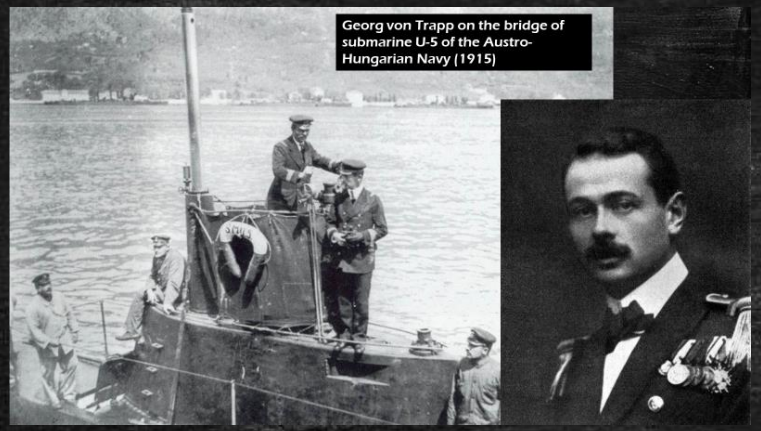
Maria Augusta von Trapp, född Kutschera 26 januari 1905 i Wien, Österrike, död 28 mars 1987 i Morrisville, Vermont, USA, var en österrikisk sångerska och författare som var förebilden till rollfiguren med samma namn i den kända musikalen Sound of Music som är löst baserad på några böcker hon skrev om sitt och sin familjs liv.

Maria Augusta Kutschera föddes på ett tåg, medan hennes mor var på resa från sin hemby i Tyrolen till Wien. Modern avled när Maria var två år gammal och hennes far överlät vårdnaden av henne till en kusin, så att han själv kunde ägna sig åt att resa. När Maria var sex år gammal dog även hennes far. Hon växte upp hos en förmyndare, och hennes barndom präglades av ensamhet och en mycket strikt uppfostran.

Hon studerade vid det statliga lärarseminariet i Wien. När en jesuitpräst, fader Kronseder, besökte hennes skola, blev Maria starkt dragen till det religiösa livet. Vid arton års ålder blev hon postulant vid Nonnberg i Salzburg, benediktinernunnornas första kloster norr om Alperna. I klostret kom hon att betraktas en smula som ett "svart får" på grund av sin svårighet att anpassa sig till klosterlivet, delvis eftersom hon var van vid ett fritt liv och att klättra omkring i Alperna. Då hon drabbades av migränanfall ansåg läkaren att det berodde på brist på frisk luft och motion.

1926 fick klostret besök av Georg von Trapp, en f.d. kapten vid österrikiska flottan och ubåtsbefälhavare i Pula, Istrien, som fått många utmärkelser under första världskriget. von Trapp var nu änkeman med sju barn efter det att hans hustru avlidit 1922 i scharlakansfeber, och behövde en guvernant åt en av sina döttrar, vid namn Maria, som höll på att tillfriskna från scharlakansfeber. Klostrets abbedissa valde då Maria, både för att hon hade en lärarexamen och för att hennes hälsa skulle bli bättre. Efter 10 månader hos familjen von Trapp var det tänkt att Maria skulle återgå till klosterlivet.

Maria undervisade lilla Maria och utvecklade en stark relation och kärlek till alla sju barnen. Georg von Trapp friade till henne och med abbedissans välsignelse gifte de sig den 26 november 1927. De fick tillsammans tre barn: Rosemarie (f. 1929), Eleonore (f. 1931) och Johannes (f. 1939).
Den musikaliska familjen sjöng ofta vid religiösa högtider i trakterna. I slutet på 1930-talet förlorade baron von Trapp alla sina tillgångar; familjen tvangs göra om sitt hem till ett gästhem för studenter men fick även tillstånd att ha ett eget kapell. Dit kom vid påsktiden 1938 en ung präst, fader Franz Wasner, som sen blev familjens musikaliska manager i 20 års tid[2], insåg att familjen hade stor talang. Lotte Lehmann hörde dem sjunga och insisterade på att de måste deltaga i den årliga Salzburgfestivalen. Därefter var familjens lycka gjord – de gjorde en konsertturné genom Europa, till platser såsom Paris, London, Bryssel och Haag, och fick till och med audiens hos påve Pius XI i Rom och de sjöng för honom Mozarts Ave verum.



När nazisterna annekterade Österrike i mars 1938 fick den före detta kommendörkapten baron von Trapp erbjudandet av det tyska marindepartementet att överta befälet över de nya ubåtarna och upprätta en ubåtsbas i Adriatiska havet och senare eventuellt även i Medelhavet. Han vägrade att acceptera denna position, och den i det närmaste utblottade familjen flydde med tåg genom Alperna till St. Georgen i Italien. Där lyckades de få ihop tillräckligt med pengar för att kunna fara vidare till USA, tack vare en amerikansk konsertledare. Väl bosatta i sitt nya hemland gav familjen flera konserter. Enligt amerikanska tidningar och ett av barnen valde familjen att turnera i Skandinavien 1939, då deras visum gick ut. 1942 semestrade familjen i delstaten Vermont, och tyckte att omgivningarna där påminde om Österrike. De investerade i en stor egendom och startade en semesteranläggning i Stowe – The Trapp Family Lodge.

Sommaren 1950 uppträdde familjen ånyo vid Salzburgfestivalen och hyllades då som hjältar. Där kunde de även besöka sitt forna hem, som under andra världskriget fungerat som högkvarter för nazisterna i området.

Sound of music

Maria von Trapp skrev boken The Story of the Trapp Family Singers redan 1949 (Utgiven på svenska med titeln Den sjungande familjen Trapp). Strax därefter erbjöd Hollywood henne att köpa titeln men göra om historien, men Maria von Trapp vägrade. 1956 fick hon ånyo ett erbjudande denna gång av Wolfgang Reinhardt, son till den berömde filmregissören Max Reinhardt. Han var intresserad av hela historien och erbjöd henne 10 000 dollar. Hon accepterade, men fick dock endast 9 000 dollar efter diverse diskussioner om rättighet till royalties, etc. Det gjordes två filmer i Tyskland om familjen, Flykten västerut (Die Trapp Familie, 1956) och Die Trapp Familie in Amerika (1958). Bägge filmerna blev stora kassasuccéer.
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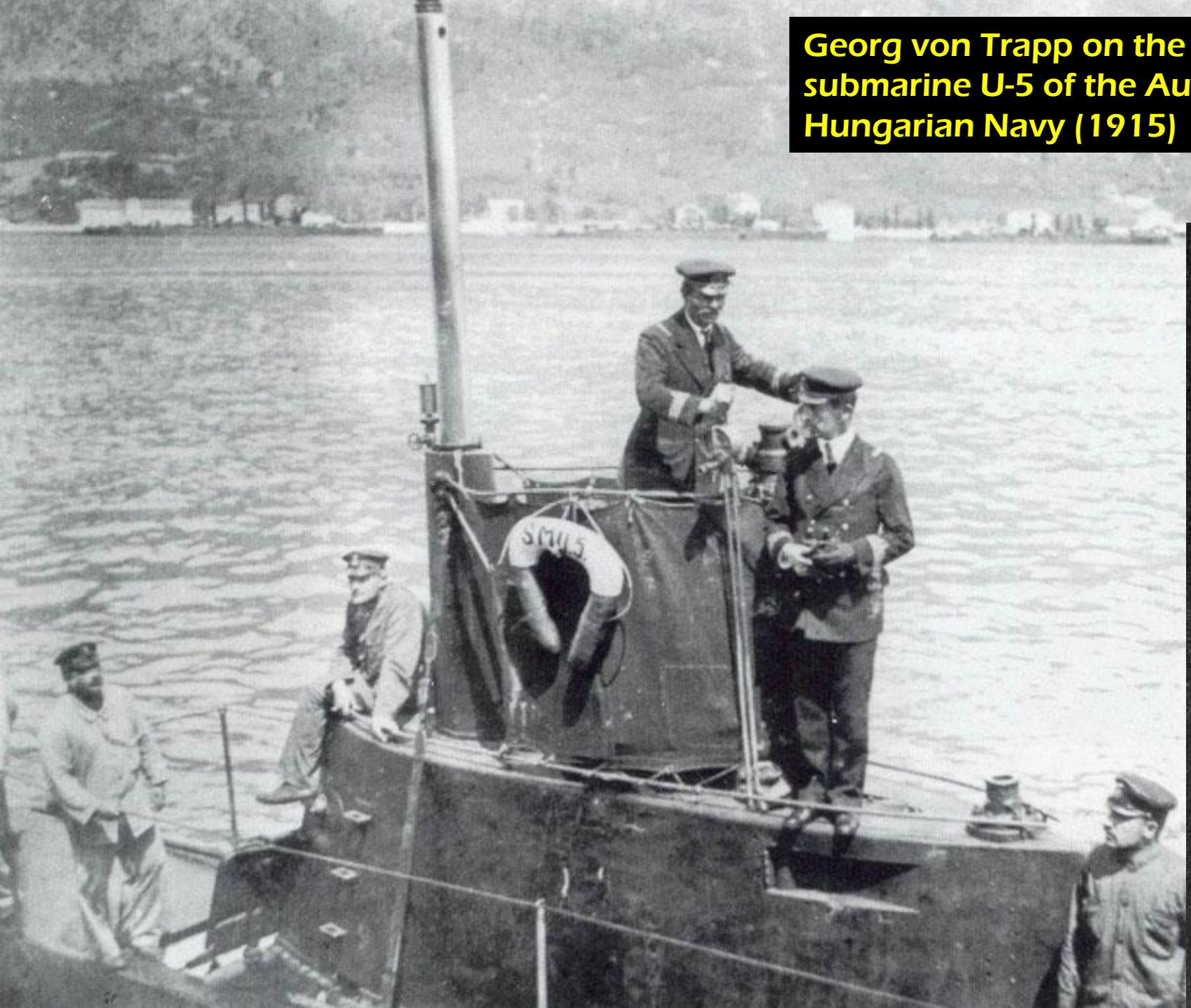
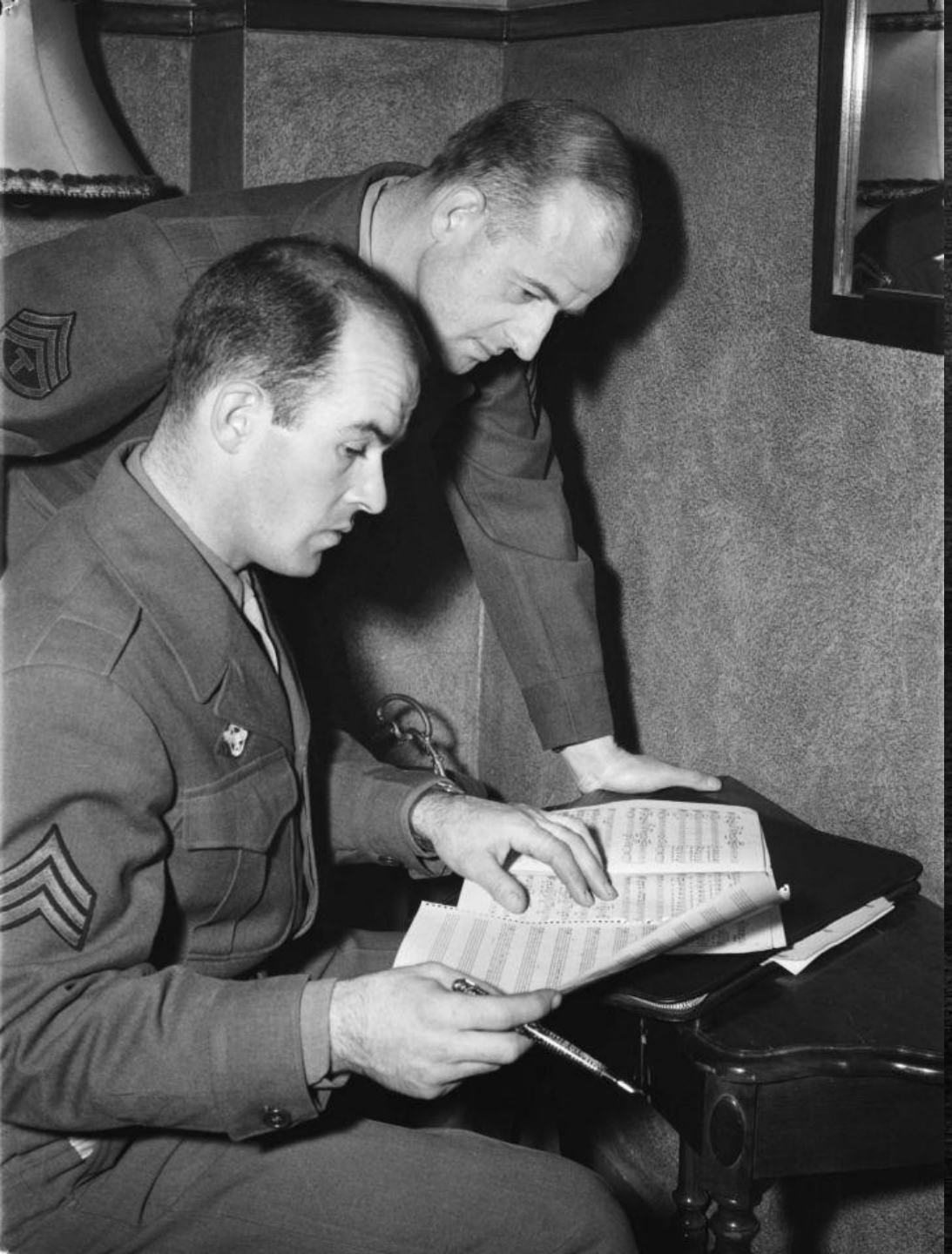
Georg von Trapp on the bridge of submarine U-5 of the Austro-Hungarian Navy (1915)





The two eldest Trapp sons, Rupert (right) and Werner, in U.S. Army uniforms, reading sheet music on 24 January 1946

Mary Martin as Maria von Trapp in a publicity photo for 'The Sound of Music,' the musical that debuted on Broadway on this day in 1959. Wikimedia Commons

Religion Catholic
Name Maria Trapp
Role Singer
Maria von Trapp Maria Von Trapp of original Sound of Music family dies
Full Name Maria Augusta Kutschera
Born 26 January 1905 (1905-01-26) Vienna, Austria-Hungary
Died March 28, 1987, Morrisville, Vermont, United States
Spouse Georg von Trapp (m. 1927–1947)

The Trapp Family Lodge in Stowe, Vermont

Garden and mountain view at the Trapp Family Lodge in Stowe, Vermont

The Trapp Family Lodge in Stowe, Vermont

Dame Julia Elizabeth "Julie" Andrews DBE, född Wells den 1 oktober 1935 i Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, är en brittisk-amerikansk skådespelare, sångerska och författare. Andrews adlades Dame Julie Andrews 1999. Hon debuterade som barnskådespelare och sångerska i West End 1948 och debuterade på Broadway i The Boy Friend (1954). Andrews blev känd då hon spelade huvudroller i Broadwaymusikaler som My Fair Lady (1956) och Camelot (1960). 1957 spelade Julie Andrews huvudrollen i premiäruppsättningen av Rodgers och Hammersteins tv-musikal Cinderella, som sändes direkt och sågs av 100 miljoner tittare.

Hon spelade huvudrollen i Sound of Music (1965), där hon spelade Maria von Trapp, och mottog en Golden Globe Award för sin insats.

SOUND OF MUSIC
Julie
ANDREWS
SOUND
OF MUSIC

The Sound of Music showing at the London Palladium in 2009

Weimar Republic

is an unofficial historical designation for the German state from 1918 to 1933. The name derives from the city of Weimar, where its constitutional assembly first took place.

Text Wikipedia / slideshow Anders Dernback 2019

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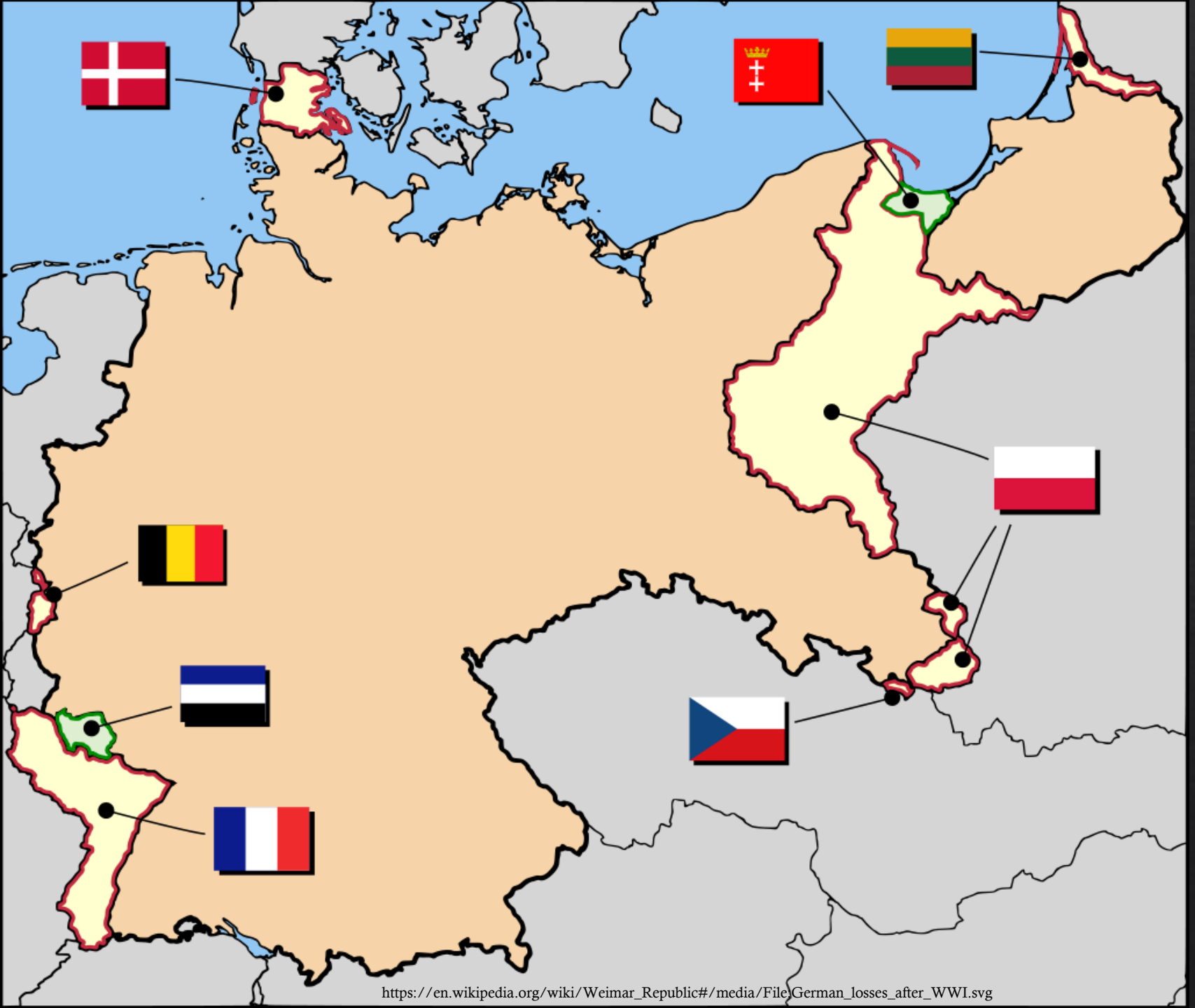


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weimar_Republic#/media/File:German_losses_after_WWI.svg

Germany after Versailles
Administered by the League of Nations
Annexed or transferred to neighbouring countries by the treaty, or later via plebiscite and League of Nation action Weimar Germany

The Treaty of Versailles (French: Traité de Versailles) was the most important of the peace treaties that brought World War I to an end. The Treaty ended the state of war between Germany and the Allied Powers. It was signed on 28 June 1919 in Versailles,

Kaiser Wilhelm II and Germany 1890–1914

Wilhelm II (German: Friedrich Wilhelm Viktor Albert; 27 January 1859 – 4 June 1941) was the last German Emperor (Kaiser) and King of Prussia, reigning from 15 June 1888 until his abdication on 9 November 1918 shortly before Germany's defeat in World War I. Son of Prussian prince Frederick Wilhelm and Victoria, Princess Royal, he was Queen Victoria's eldest grandchild, and first cousin to King George V of the United Kingdom and many European queens and one empress consort.

The official name of the republic remained Deutsches Reich unchanged from 1871, because of the German tradition of substates. Although commonly translated as "German Empire", the word Reich here better translates as "realm", in that the term does not have monarchical connotations in itself. The Reich was changed from a constitutional monarchy into a republic. In English, the country was usually known simply as Germany.

Germany became a de facto republic on 9 November 1918 when Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated the German and Prussian thrones with no agreement made on a succession by his son Crown Prince Wilhelm, and became a de jure republic in February 1919 when the position of President of Germany was created. A national assembly was convened in Weimar, where a new constitution for Germany was written and adopted on 11 August 1919. In its fourteen years, the Weimar Republic faced numerous problems, including hyperinflation, political extremism (with paramilitaries—both left- and right-wing) as well as contentious relationships with the victors of the First World War.

A disabled war veteran, Berlin, 1923

From 1914, the value of the Mark fell. The rate of inflation rose following the end of World War I and reached its highest point in October 1923. The currency was stabilized in November 1923 after the announcement of the creation of the Rentenmark, although the Rentenmark did not come into circulation until 1924. When it did, it replaced the Papiermark at the rate of 1 trillion (1012) Papiermark = 1 Rentenmark. Later in 1924, the Rentenmark was replaced by the Reichsmark.

In addition to the issues of the government, emergency issues of both tokens and paper money, known as Kriegsgeld (war money) and Notgeld (emergency money), were produced by local authorities.

The Papiermark was also used in the Free City of Danzig until replaced by the Danzig Gulden in late 1923. Several coins and emergency issues in papiermark were issued by the free city.

German Papiermark

The name Papiermark (About this soundpronunciation is applied to the German currency from 4 August 1914 when the link between the Goldmark and gold was abandoned, due to the outbreak of World War I. In particular, the name is used for the banknotes issued during the hyperinflation in Germany of 1922 and especially 1923.

REICHSBANKNOTE
100 MILLIARDEN
MARK ZAHLT DIE REICHSBANKHAUPTKASSE IN BERLIN GEGEN DIESE BANKNOTE DEM EINLIEFERER. VOM 1. FEBRUAR 1924 AB KANN DIESE BANKNOTE AUFGERUFEN UND UNTER UMTAUSCH GEGEN ANDERE GESETZLICHE ZAHLUNGSMITTEL EINGEZOGEN WERDEN
BERLIN, DEN 5. NOVEMBER 1923
REICHSBANKDIREKTORIUM
100 MILLIARDEN
H

Resentment in Germany towards the Treaty of Versailles was strong especially on the political right where there was great anger towards those who had signed the Treaty and submitted to fulfill the terms of it. The Weimar Republic fulfilled most of the requirements of the Treaty of Versailles although it never completely met its disarmament requirements and eventually paid only a small portion of the war reparations (by twice restructuring its debt through the Dawes Plan and the Young Plan). Under the Locarno Treaties, Germany accepted the western borders of the country by abandoning irredentist claims on France and Belgium, but continued to dispute the eastern borders and sought to persuade German-speaking Austria to join Germany as one of Germany's states.

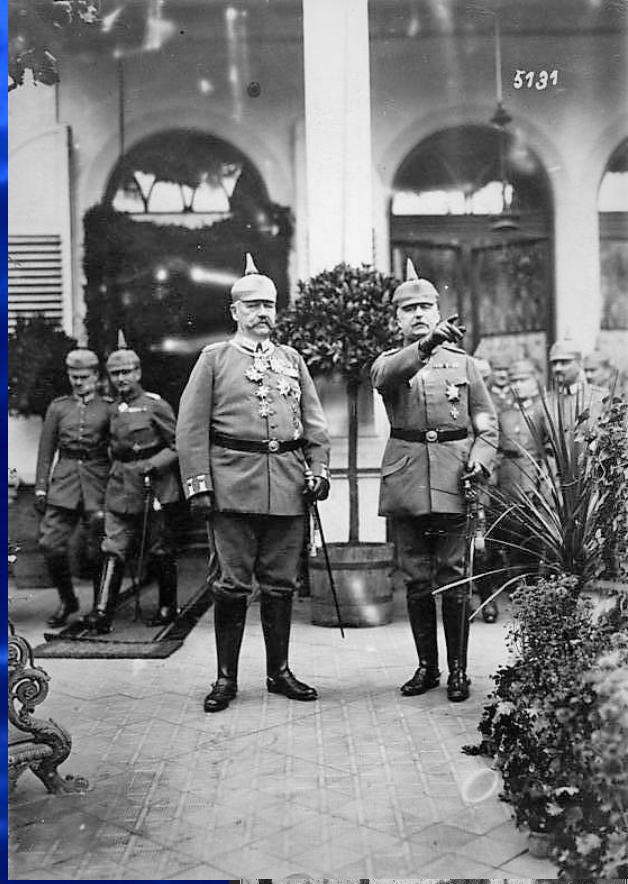
From 1930 onwards President Hindenburg used emergency powers to back Chancellors Heinrich Brüning, Franz von Papen and General Kurt von Schleicher. The Great Depression, exacerbated by Brüning's policy of deflation, led to a surge in unemployment. In 1933, Hindenburg appointed Adolf Hitler as Chancellor with the Nazi Party being part of a coalition government. The Nazis held two out of the remaining ten cabinet seats. Von Papen as Vice Chancellor was intended to be the "éminence grise" who would keep Hitler under control, using his close personal connection to Hindenburg.

Paul von Hindenburg

Paul Ludwig Hans Anton von Beneckendorff und von Hindenburg (About this soundlisten (help·info)), known generally as Paul von Hindenburg 2 October 1847 – 2 August 1934), was a German Generalfeldmarschall (field marshal) and statesman who commanded the Imperial German Army during the second half of World War I before later being elected President of the Weimar Republic in 1925. He played a key role in the Nazi "Seizure of Power" in January 1933 when, under pressure from advisers, he appointed Adolf Hitler chancellor of a "Government of National Concentration", even though the Nazis were a minority in both the cabinet and the Reichstag.

Hindenburg and Ludendorff at Tannenberg (painting by Hugo Vogel)

Paul von Hindenburg as a cadet in Wahlstatt (1860)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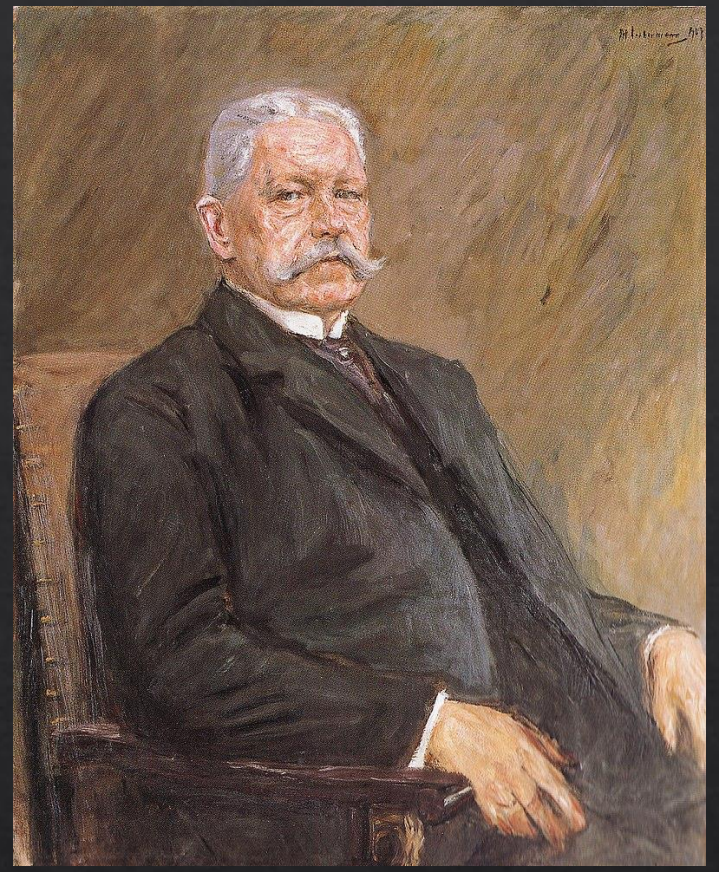
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_von_Hindenburg#/media/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_183-U0618-0500,_Paul_v._Hindenburg.jpg

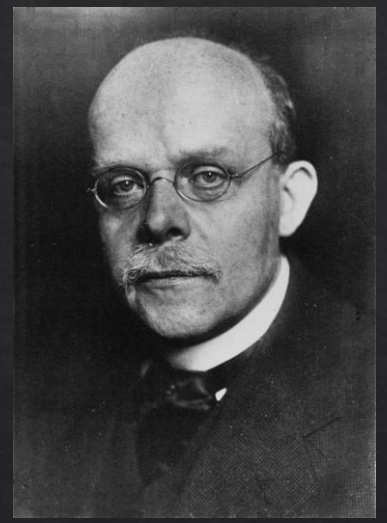
Hindenburg and Ludendorff



President Hindenburg as painted by Max Liebermann

1925 German presidential election

Presidential elections were held in Germany on 29 March 1925, with a second round run-off on 26 April. They were the first direct elections to the office of President of the Reich (Reichspräsident), Germany's head of state during the 1919–33 Weimar Republic. The first President, Friedrich Ebert, who had died on 28 February 1925, had been elected indirectly, by the National Assembly, but the Weimar Constitution required that his successor be elected by the "whole German people". Paul von Hindenburg was elected as the second president of Germany in the second round of voting.



Wilhelm Marx en 1932.
45,3 %

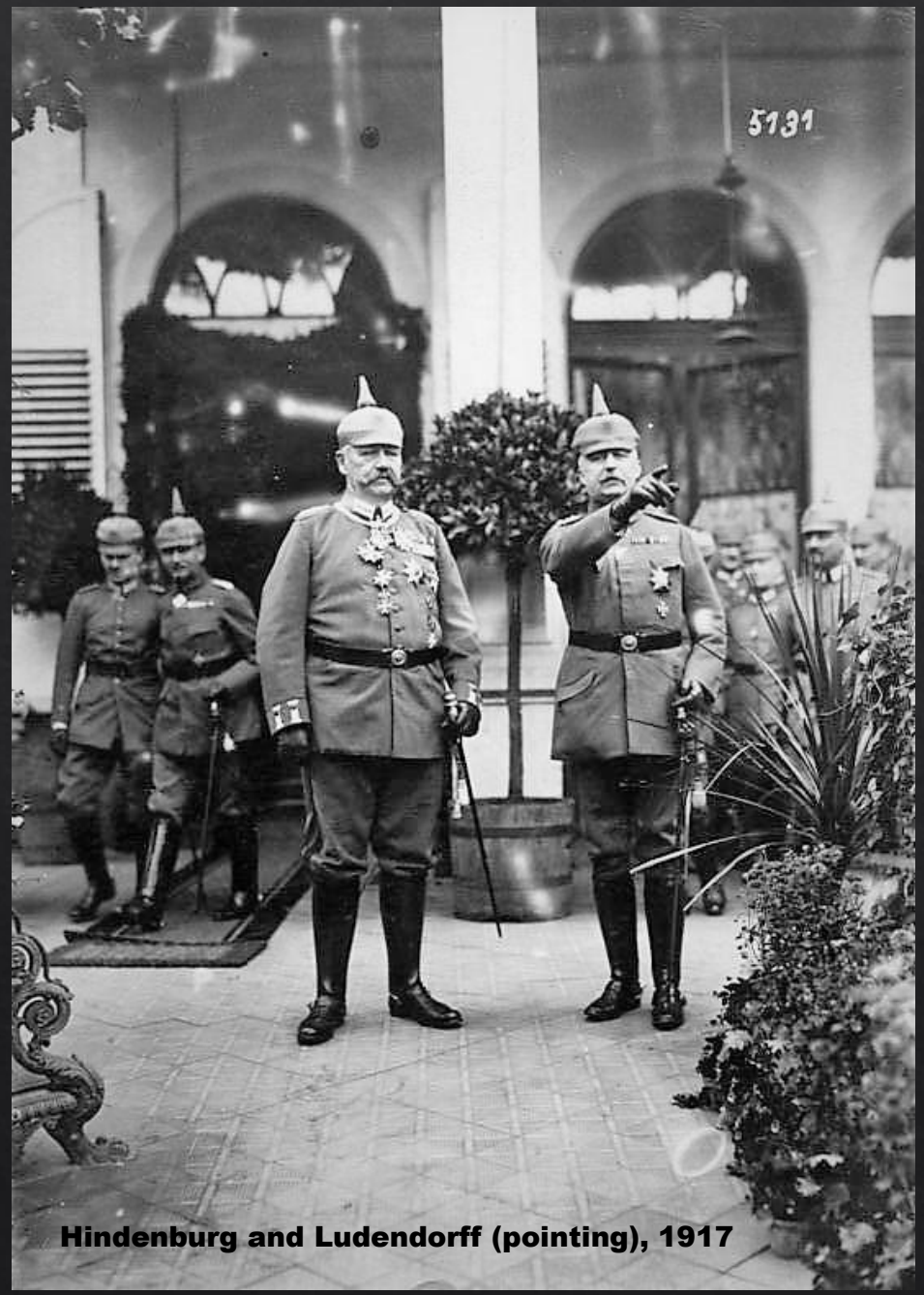
Paul von Hindenburg
48,3 %

Ernst Thälmann 6,4 %

In the next five years, the central government, assured of the support of the Reichswehr, dealt severely with the occasional outbreaks of violence in Germany's large cities. The left claimed that the Social Democrats had betrayed the ideals of the revolution, while the army and the government-financed Freikorps committed hundreds of acts of gratuitous violence against striking workers.

Erich Ludendorff, German general.

Erich Friedrich Wilhelm Ludendorff (9 April 1865 – 20 December 1937) was a German general, the victor of the Battle of Liège and the Battle of Tannenberg. From August 1916, his appointment as Quartermaster general (German: Erster Generalquartiermeister) made him the leader (along with Paul von Hindenburg) of the German war efforts during World War I. The failure of Germany's great Spring Offensive in 1918 in its quest for total victory was his great strategic failure and he was forced out in October 1918.



Hindenburg and Ludendorff (pointing), 1917

By the Revolution the Germans have made themselves pariahs among the nations, incapable of winning allies, helots in the service of foreigners and foreign capital, and deprived of all self-respect. In twenty years' time, the German people will curse the parties who now boast of having made the Revolution.

— Erich Ludendorff, My War Memories, 1914–1918

1932 German presidential election

Nominee	Paul von Hindenburg	Adolf Hitler	Ernst Thälmann
Party	Independent	NSDAP	KPD
Popular vote	19,359,983	13,418,517	3,706,759
Percentage	53.0%	36.8%	10.2%

The 1932 election was the second of only two direct presidential elections of the Weimar period.

Weimar Repuplic

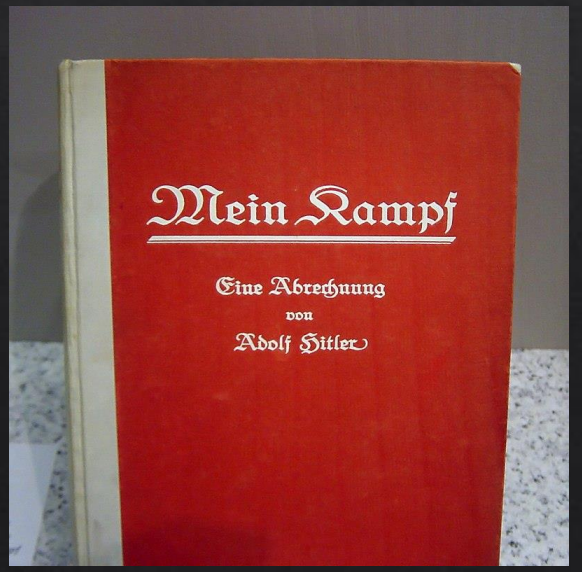
Political turmoil

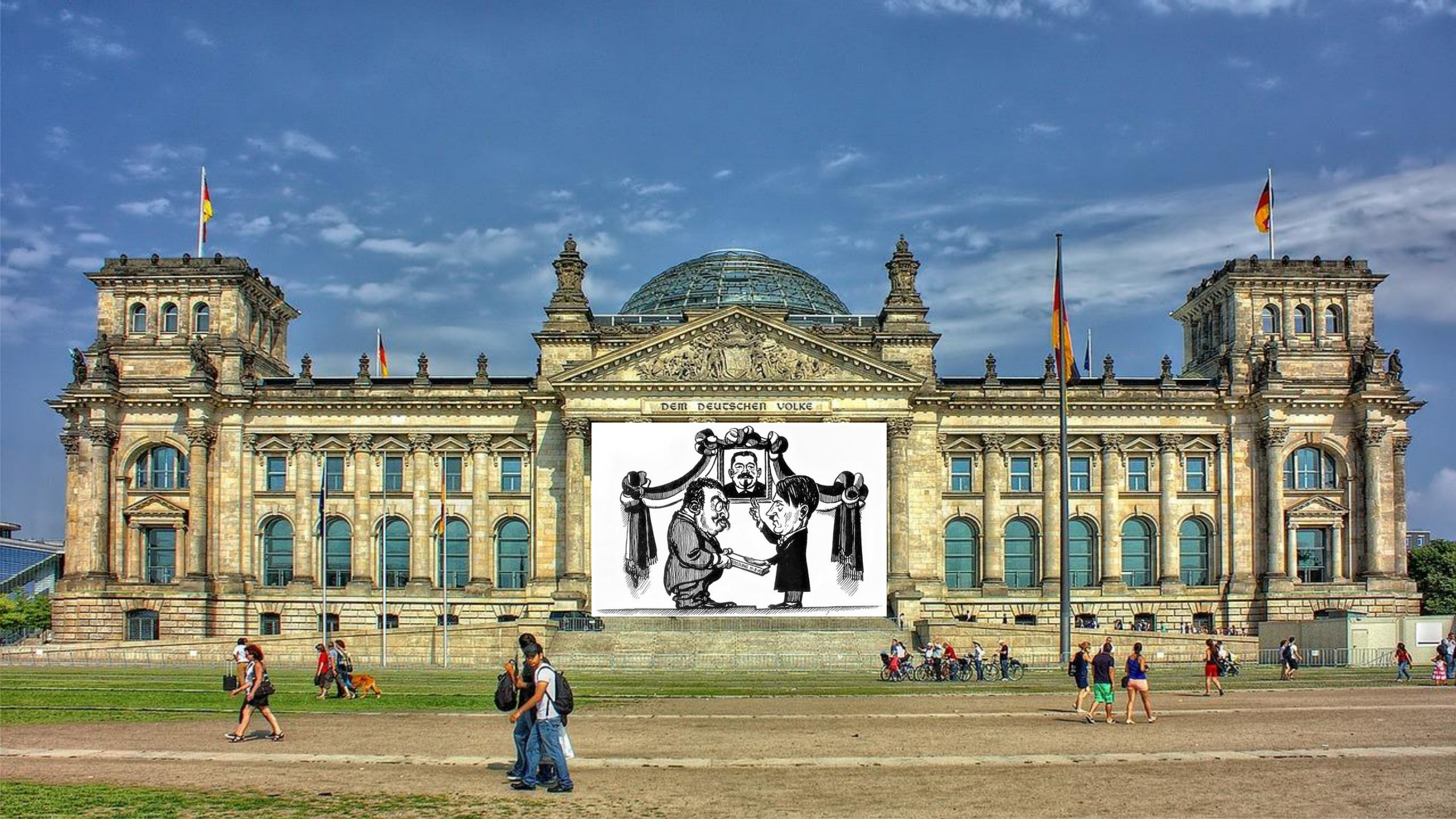
The Republic was soon under attack from both left- and right-wing sources. The radical left accused the ruling Social Democrats of having betrayed the ideals of the workers' movement by preventing a communist revolution and sought to overthrow the Republic and do so themselves. Various right-wing sources opposed any democratic system, preferring an authoritarian, autocratic state like the 1871 Empire. To further undermine the Republic's credibility, some right-wingers (especially certain members of the former officer corps) also blamed an alleged conspiracy of Socialists and Jews for Germany's defeat in World War I.

German states in 1920s (Free State of Prussia with its provinces shown in blue)

Germany in 1930

Within months, the Reichstag Fire Decree and the Enabling Act of 1933 had brought about a state of emergency: it wiped out constitutional governance and civil liberties. Hitler's seizure of power (Machtergreifung) was permissive of government by decree without legislative participation. These events brought the republic to an end – as democracy collapsed, the founding of a single-party state began the **dictatorship of the Nazi era.**




DEM DEUTSCHEN VOLKE

William Shakespeare

(bapt. 26 April 1564 – 23 April 1616)

Text Wikipedia / slideshow Anders Dernback

William Shakespeare (bapt. 26 April 1564 – 23 April 1616) was an English poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon" (or simply "the Bard") His extant works, including collaborations, consist of some 39 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses, some of uncertain authorship. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright

Stratford-upon-Avon

Shakespeare was born and raised in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. At the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, with whom he had three children: Susanna and twins Hamnet and Judith. Sometime between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men. At age 49 (around 1613), he appears to have retired to Stratford, where he died three years later.

Stratford-upon-Avon is located in Warwickshire

Shakespeare produced most of his known works between 1589 and 1613.

Shakespeare produced most of his known works between 1589 and 1613 His early plays were primarily comedies and histories and are regarded as some of the best work produced in these genres. Until about 1608, he wrote mainly tragedies, among them Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, and Macbeth, all considered to be among the finest works in the English language In the last phase of his life, he wrote tragicomedies (also known as romances) and collaborated with other playwrights.

Mr. WILLIAM
SHAKESPEARES
COMEDIES,
HISTORIES, &
TRAGEDIES.

Published according to the True Originall Copies.

LONDON
Printed by Isaac Iaggard, and Ed. Blount. 1623.

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Reader's Digest Auswahlbücher
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BESTSELLER-SONDERBAND
John Grisham Der Klient
Mary Higgins Clark Das fremde Gesicht
Ron D. Lawrence Wolfstage

Many of Shakespeare's plays were published

Many of Shakespeare's plays were published in editions of varying quality and accuracy in his lifetime. However, in 1623, two fellow actors and friends of Shakespeare's, John Heminges and Henry Condell, published a more definitive text known as the First Folio, a posthumous collected edition of Shakespeare's dramatic works that included all but two of his plays The volume was prefaced with a poem by Ben Jonson, in which Jonson presciently hails Shakespeare in a now-famous quote as "not of an age, but for all time".

Throughout the 20th and 21st centuries

Throughout the 20th and 21st centuries, Shakespeare's works have been continually adapted and rediscovered by new movements in scholarship and performance. His plays remain popular and are studied, performed, and reinterpreted through various cultural and political contexts around the world.

Early life

William Shakespeare was the son of John Shakespeare, an alderman and a successful glover (glove-maker) originally from Snitterfield, and Mary Arden, the daughter of an affluent landowning farmer He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon and baptised there on 26 April 1564. His actual date of birth remains unknown, but is traditionally observed on 23 April, Saint George's Day This date, which can be traced to a mistake made by an 18th-century scholar, has proved appealing to biographers because Shakespeare died on the same date in 1616 He was the third of eight children, and the eldest surviving son.

Early life 2

Although no attendance records for the period survive, most biographers agree that Shakespeare was probably educated at the King's New School in Stratford a free school chartered in 1553 about a quarter-mile (400 m) from his home. Grammar schools varied in quality during the Elizabethan era, but grammar school curricula were largely similar: the basic Latin text was standardised by royal decree and the school would have provided an intensive education in grammar based upon Latin classical authors.

King Edward VI School, Stratford-upon-Avon

The Grammar School of King Edward VI at Stratford-upon-Avon (commonly referred to as King Edward VI School or shortened to K.E.S.) is a grammar school and academy in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, England, traditionally for boys only. However, since September 2013 the school has admitted girls into the Sixth Form. It is almost certain that William Shakespeare attended this school, leading to the school describing itself as "Shakespeare's School

Early life 3

At the age of 18, Shakespeare married 26-year-old Anne Hathaway. The consistory court of the Diocese of Worcester issued a marriage licence on 27 November 1582. The next day, two of Hathaway's neighbours posted bonds guaranteeing that no lawful claims impeded the marriage. The ceremony may have been arranged in some haste since the Worcester chancellor allowed the marriage banns to be read once instead of the usual three times and six months after the marriage Anne gave birth to a daughter, Susanna, baptised 26 May 1583. Twins, son Hamnet and daughter Judith, followed almost two years later and were baptised 2 February 1585. Hamnet died of unknown causes at the age of 11 and was buried 11 August 1596.

Romeo and Juliet

Romeo and Juliet is a tragedy written by William Shakespeare early in his career about two young star-crossed lovers whose deaths ultimately reconcile their feuding families. It was among Shakespeare's most popular plays during his lifetime and along with Hamlet, is one of his most frequently performed plays. Today, the title characters are regarded as archetypal young lovers.

ROMEO I JULIA

Early life 4

After the birth of the twins, Shakespeare left few historical traces until he is mentioned as part of the London theatre scene in 1592. The exception is the appearance of his name in the "complaints bill" of a law case before the Queen's Bench court at Westminster dated Michaelmas Term 1588 and 9 October 1589. Scholars refer to the years between 1585 and 1592 as Shakespeare's "lost years". Biographers attempting to account for this period have reported many apocryphal stories. Nicholas Rowe, Shakespeare's first biographer, recounted a Stratford legend that Shakespeare fled the town for London to escape prosecution for deer poaching in the estate of local squire Thomas Lucy.

Early life 5

Shakespeare is also supposed to have taken his revenge on Lucy by writing a scurrilous ballad about him Another 18th-century story has Shakespeare starting his theatrical career minding the horses of theatre patrons in London. John Aubrey reported that Shakespeare had been a country schoolmaster. Some 20th-century scholars have suggested that Shakespeare may have been employed as a schoolmaster by Alexander Hoghton of Lancashire, a Catholic landowner who named a certain "William Shakeshafte" in his will Little evidence substantiates such stories other than hearsay collected after his death, and Shakeshafte was a common name in the Lancashire area.

London and theatrical career

It is not known definitively when Shakespeare began writing, but contemporary allusions and records of performances show that several of his plays were on the London stage by 1592. By then, he was sufficiently known in London to be attacked in print by the playwright Robert Greene in his Groats-Worth of Wit:

... there is an upstart Crow, beautified with our feathers, that with his Tiger's heart wrapped in a Player's hide, supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best of you: and being an absolute Johannes factotum, is in his own conceit the only Shake-scene in a country

1599

In 1599, a partnership of members of the company built their own theatre on the south bank of the River Thames, which they named the Globe. In 1608, the partnership also took over the Blackfriars indoor theatre. Extant records of Shakespeare's property purchases and investments indicate that his association with the company made him a wealthy man, and in 1597, he bought the second-largest house in Stratford, New Place, and in 1605, invested in a share of the parish tithes in Stratford

Some of Shakespeare's plays were published in quarto editions, beginning in 1594, and by 1598, his name had become a selling point and began to appear on the title pages Shakespeare continued to act in his own and other plays after his success as a playwright.

London and theatrical career

Throughout his career, Shakespeare divided his time between London and Stratford. In 1596, the year before he bought New Place as his family home in Stratford, Shakespeare was living in the parish of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, north of the River Thames He moved across the river to Southwark by 1599, the same year his company constructed the Globe Theatre there By 1604, he had moved north of the river again, to an area north of St Paul's Cathedral with many fine houses. There, he rented rooms from a French Huguenot named Christopher Mountjoy, a maker of ladies' wigs and other headgear.

Later years and death

Rowe was the first biographer to record the tradition, repeated by Johnson, that Shakespeare retired to Stratford "some years before his death He was still working as an actor in London in 1608; in an answer to the sharers' petition in 1635, Cuthbert Burbage stated that after purchasing the lease of the Blackfriars Theatre in 1608 from Henry Evans, the King's Men "placed men players" there, "which were Heminges, Condell, Shakespeare, etc.". However, it is perhaps relevant that the bubonic plague raged in London throughout 1609 The London public playhouses were repeatedly closed during extended outbreaks of the plague (a total of over 60 months closure between May 1603 and February 1610)

1611 - 1614

Retirement from all work was uncommon at that time. Shakespeare continued to visit London during the years 1611–1614. In 1612, he was called as a witness in Bellott v. Mountjoy, a court case concerning the marriage settlement of Mountjoy's daughter, Mary In March 1613, he bought a gatehouse in the former Blackfriars priory;[78] and from November 1614, he was in London for several weeks with his son-in-law, John Hall. After 1610, Shakespeare wrote fewer plays, and none are attributed to him after 1613. His last three plays were collaborations, probably with John Fletcher, who succeeded him as the house playwright of the King's Men

His last home ”New Place”

Shakespeare died on 23 April 1616, at the age of 52

Shakespeare died on 23 April 1616, at the age of 52. He died within a month of signing his will, a document which he begins by describing himself as being in "perfect health". No extant contemporary source explains how or why he died. Half a century later, John Ward, the vicar of Stratford, wrote in his notebook: "Shakespeare, Drayton, and Ben Jonson had a merry meeting and, it seems, drank too hard, for Shakespeare died of a fever there contracted", not an impossible scenario since Shakespeare knew Jonson and Drayton. Of the tributes from fellow authors, one refers to his relatively sudden death: "We wondered, Shakespeare, that thou went'st so soon / From the world's stage to the grave's tiring room.

Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon, where Shakespeare was baptised and is buried

He was survived by his wife and two daughters. Susanna had married a physician, John Hall, in 1607, and Judith had married Thomas Quiney, a vintner, two months before Shakespeare's death. Shakespeare signed his last will and testament on 25 March 1616; the following day, his new son-in-law, Thomas Quiney was found guilty of fathering an illegitimate son by Margaret Wheeler, who had died during childbirth. Thomas was ordered by the church court to do public penance, which would have caused much shame and embarrassment for the Shakespeare family.

Shakespeare's grave, next to those of Anne Shakespeare, his wife, and Thomas Nash, the husband of his granddaughter

GOOD FREND FOR IESVS SAKE FORBEARE,
TO DIGG THE DVST ENCLOASED HEARE.
BLESE BE Y MAN Y SPARES THES STONES,
AND CVRST BE HE Y MOVES MY BONES.
THE GRAVE OF ANNE THE WIFE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
THE GRAVE OF THOMAS NASH FIRST HUSBAND OF ELIZABETH, GRANDAUGHTER OF THE POET 1595-1647
THE GRAVE OF THE POET WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE 1564-1616

Shakespeare has been commemorated in many statues and memorials around the world, including funeral monuments in Southwark Cathedral and Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey.

William Shakespeare

(bapt. 26 April 1564 – 23 April 1616)

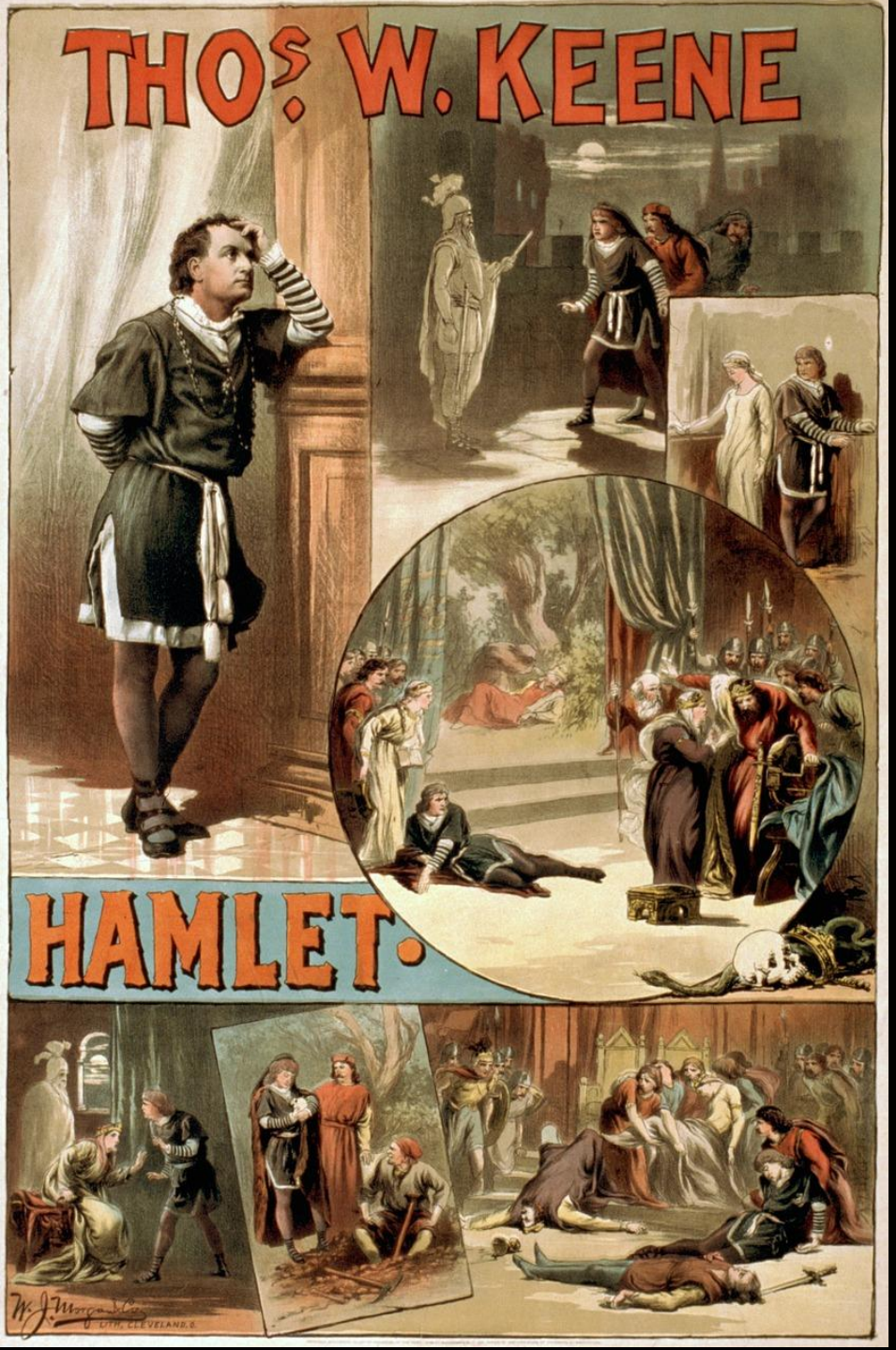
Shakespeare's funerary monument in Stratford-upon-Avon

CENSORSHIP
SONNETS
HAMLET

Shakespeare's Globe

Shakespeare's Globe is a reconstruction of the Globe Theatre, an Elizabethan playhouse for which William Shakespeare wrote his plays, in the London Borough of Southwark, on the south bank of the River Thames. The original theatre was built in 1599, destroyed by fire in 1613, rebuilt in 1614, and then demolished in 1644. The modern Globe Theatre is an academic approximation based on available evidence of the 1599 and 1614 buildings. It is considered quite realistic, though contemporary safety requirements mean that it accommodates only 1,400 spectators compared to the original theatre's 3,000.

Shakespeare's Globe was founded by the actor and director Sam Wanamaker, built about 230 metres (750 ft) from the site of the original theatre and opened to the public in 1997, with a production of Henry V. The site also includes the Sam Wanamaker Playhouse, an indoor theatre which opened in January 2014.



Hamlet

The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, often shortened to Hamlet is a tragedy written by William Shakespeare sometime between 1599 and 1602. Set in Denmark, the play depicts Prince Hamlet and his revenge against his uncle, Claudius, who has murdered Hamlet's father in order to seize his throne and marry Hamlet's mother.

Kronborg

Kronborg is a castle and stronghold in the town of Helsingør, Denmark. Immortalized as Elsinore in William Shakespeare's play Hamlet

Othello

Othello (The Tragedy of Othello, the Moor of Venice) is a tragedy by William Shakespeare, believed to have been written in 1603. It is based on the story Un Capitano Moro ("A Moorish Captain") by Cinthio, a disciple of Boccaccio, first published in 1565. The story revolves around its two central characters: Othello, a Moorish general in the Venetian army and his treacherous ensign, Iago.

Richard III (play)

Richard III is a historical play by William Shakespeare believed to have been written around 1593. It depicts the Machiavellian rise to power and subsequent short reign of King Richard III of England. The play is grouped among the histories in the First Folio and is most often classified as such. Occasionally, however, as in the quarto edition, it is termed a tragedy. Richard III concludes Shakespeare's first tetralogy (also containing Henry VI parts 1–3).

Macbeth

Macbeth full title The Tragedy of Macbeth) is a tragedy by William Shakespeare; it is thought to have been first performed in 1606. It dramatises the damaging physical and psychological effects of political ambition on those who seek power for its own sake. Of all the plays that Shakespeare wrote during the reign of James I, who was patron of Shakespeare's acting company, Macbeth most clearly reflects the playwright's relationship with his sovereign.
It was first published in the Folio of 1623, possibly from a prompt book, and is Shakespeare's shortest tragedy.

The Plays of William Shakespeare. By Sir John Gilbert, 1849.